WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 208 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Churney Road, in a healthy locality.

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Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine.
and
BILLIARD TABLES.
Churney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28thOct.	10th Nov,
Toza Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Horaby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
29th Oct.	MALWA*	10,941
5th November	DELTA	8,097
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th "	DEVANHA	8,092
26th "	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KIASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About 14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
15th "	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Do. Do.
24th Feb.	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
29th Oct.	VARELA	Karachi & Busreh
31st "	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
4th "	KARACOLA	East & S. Africa via Porbunder
4th "	VASNA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Fishermisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1830.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saite	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sate	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

YOUR CHILD GETS.
Rs. 3405.
Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay
5%
interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow
AT THE END OF 21st Year.
This account will amount to Rs. 3405.
Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interst	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit	2688.63	20th Year
1.52	Intrest	200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit	3033.07	21st Year
3.10	Intrest	210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit	3405.22	Total
5.26	Intrest		
110.38	4th Year and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste orcreed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMTED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
10 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. M. LYND,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 392.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar.
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Able TYPIST (lady or gent.) who keeps machine at home. ADVERTISER, c/o P. O. Box 330, Bombay.
A R1837

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—COMPOUNDERS, with experience. Apply to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R1846

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to Dr. RANADAY. Thakurdwar.
A R1824

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY—Applications are invited for the post of Permanent WAY INSPECTOR. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Apply—MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF. Jamnagar, 28th October, 1921.
A R11239

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Mill in Deccan. Apply stating age, previous experience, salary expected and caste to Box No. 7358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11209

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A HINDU GENTLEMAN, with 10 years' experience in accounts lines, as mill storekeeper, bank head clerk, sales clerk of an English firm, also typist, is open for engagement. Can organise any business. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 7377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R7377

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—GODOWN 60 by 120 at Tardeo, Arthur Road, Hay godown estate. Apply to BHOJABHAI ALLARAKHIA, 396, Habib Building, Samuel Street, Bombay No. 9.
C R1827

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, business centre, Parsi Bazar Street, opposite Ardeshir Confectioner. Apply there to Dr. T. A. VAKIL, Dental Surgeon.
C R1636

BUNGALOW TO LET—Eight minutes' walk to the East of Andheri Station. Apply Box No. 7380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1845

TO LET—In Medows Street, furnished small OFFICE ROOM, suitable Share Brokers, immediate entry. Box No. 7376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1825

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO BE LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghorupdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 1,500 cotton bales in each. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJEE HIRJEE BHOJRAJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane.
C C11194

FLAT at Gamdevi for Hindoos—Six commodious living rooms, large drawing room, dining room, kitchen, store room, baths, separate servants' staircase, motor garage. Apply Box No. 7378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11240

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HERDERSON MOTOR CYCLE with Sidecar, overhauled excellent condition, Rs. 1,500. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Green Street, Fort.
J R1817

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

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LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10477

EDUCATIONAL.

MATHEMATICS by post! IV to VII Free Rs. 2 per month Manager Private classes 139, Kasba Poona City.
M R1763

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?—Are you Desirous of Getting Promotion? If so, Study perfectly SHORTHAND (in 30 days) TYPEWRITING (Touch System 2 months) ACCOUNTANCY (in 120 days) BANKING, CORRESPONDENCE, (in 120 days) Service Guaranteed. Enrolment for L. C. C.; A. B. T.; I. B. A.; N. U. T.; L. A. A. etc., till 15th Nov. LANTERN LECTURE IN ACCOUNTANCY, SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING will commence from Nov. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 233, Hornby Road.
M R1804

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Handsome Unused Pictorial Sets of 5 stamps each at 4 annas per set. Cameroons, Dahomey, Fr. Guiana, Fr. Guinea, Gaboon, Guadelope, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauritania, Middle Congo, New Caledonia, Oceanic Establishments, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Upper Volta. The above lot of 15 sets of 75 diff. for Rs. 3-8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L C11235

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—To undertake all sorts of business regarding properties Apply to SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road.
T R1604

SPECIALLY FOR KHADI—Power looms for weaving Khadi 22in. good as new, price Rs. 100 each. Please write or see CHIMANLAL SHAH, Orient Hotel, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.
T R1826

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1688

S. RAMU & CO., Grant Road, have OPENED their BRANCH OFFICE at ABDUL RAZAK TERRACE3, opposite G. I. P. Railway School, Parel. Continued patronage of old and new customers solicited.
T R1840

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model, Rs. 250; No. 2 Model, Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.
1

ON VIEW—Very valuable and best-make dining, drawing, bed rooms, office and card room, verandah and dispensary furniture, etc., at Parel Old Government House Compound. Sale on SUNDAY, the 6th November. BENNETT & CO.
T R1841

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

THE E. B. BUTTON MFG. CO., undertake wholesale and retail orders for Mother of Pearl and Horn-Buttons of many descriptions. Special concession in prices offered to large buyers for the winter. Good commission allowed to lady or gentlemen canvassers. Samples and particulars on application with 12 in stamps to the Head Office at Faridabad, Dacca. (Bengal).
T CR1795

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10666

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICES of the undermentioned Companies has been REMOVED as from the 2nd November, 1921, to the following address:—

2ND FLOOR OF THE UNION BANK BUILDINGS,
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

(1) The Apollo Mills, Ltd.
(2) The Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.
(3) The Luxmi Flour Mills, Ltd.
(4) The Associated Industries, Ltd.
(5) Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail & Co.
C11243

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

22ND DIVIDEND.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1921, as sanctioned by the 26th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be paid as under:—

(1) On fully paid up shares the sum of Rs. 33-5-4 will be paid on and after the 3rd November, 1921, at the registered office of the Co. Dividend warrant will be duly posted.
(2) On New shares the sum of Rs. 25 per share. The amount of calls due on these shares will be recovered out of the said Dividend. The share-holders are therefore requested to send their share certificates for the endorsement of Calls.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE AND SONS,
Agents.
C11187

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per cent. per Ordinary Share, less Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended 31st March 1921 and made payable to the Shareholders, whose names appear on the Company's Register on 13th October 1921.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained from the Company's Office at 2, Rampart Row, upon application, from and on Monday the 7th November 1921. Dividend Warrants of Shareholders other than resident in Bombay will be posted to their Registers addresses in due course.

By order of the Board
E. D. SASSOON AND CO., LD.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 28th October 1921.
C11230

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be CLOSED for all purposes from 10th to 22nd November, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order,
F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager,
Land and Bunders.
C11236

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. MULLA and MULLA beg to inform their clients that owing to want of space in their office premises they intend to destroy all records period to 1917. Clients are requested to attend their office at the undermentioned address and to take away their books of account, vouchers, exhibits and all papers before 1st December, 1921, after which date the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1921.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C11242

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 748 of 1920.

Messrs. JERUP JETHAJI & CO., a firm carrying on business as Shroffs and Money Lenders at Khetwady, 2nd Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) BURJORJI COWASJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Futter Bunder, within the Fort of Bombay; and (2) ARDESHIR HORMUSJI BHATHENA, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 10th day of June, 1920, it was ordered inter-alia that the defendants do pay to the plaintiffs' firm the sum of Rupees Six thousand four hundred and forty-nine, annas twelve and pie one for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees One hundred and fifty for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees Six thousand five hundred and ninety-nine annas twelve and pie one and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the sum last abovenamed from the date of the decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 12th day of August, 1921, the following moveable property consisting of one centre table with marble top, two sofas, ten chairs with cushions, two chairs with arms, one easy chair, cupboards, toilet tables, one clock, one writing table, chairs, one sewing machine, one towel horse, one dining table, etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale, dated the 15th day of October, 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction in a house at Frere Road, Futter Bunder, within the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs and costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1921.
S. J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
C11241

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 4th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
10 cases 50 gross large black "Black Cat."
15 cases 150 gross small black "Black Cat."
20 cases each 1 cwt. Aniline Salt.
About 500 lbs. blued cut Jacks, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 1.
About 5,100 lbs. blued cut Jacks 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 1.
About 100 lbs. blued cut Jacks 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4.
By order of the concerned:—
About 390 killo gold thread.
About 169 killo silver thread.
156 cases each 25 bottles sparkling wine ("Mousseux.")
By order of Mr. Haji Aboo Haji Nurmahomad Cassum and on account and at the risk of Toolsiram Poonamchand:—
One Clamant Talbot Motor Car No. 4433, 4 cylinder, 7 seater.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 11th November, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of Mr. Jugalkisher Narandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Shamirmal Bothra of Calcutta:—
1 packet diamonds about rati 119, Indian cut.
By order of Mr. Jugalkisher Narandas and on account and at risk of the mortgagors:—
1 pair bracelets, set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, pearls and rubies, emeralds, diamonds, emeralds rubies and cats-eye rings and Marquis rings, diamonds, pearls and emeralds pendants, diamonds and pearls broaches, diamonds and emeralds necklace, and such other diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds set jewellery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

182, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE, UNIQUE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, CURIOS AND ANTIQUES.

Auction sale of very rare and unique collection of very old China ware, Dressden figures and vases, old antique blackwood carved furniture, rare life size Carrara Marble statues, brunze figures, with lights, sterling old Chinese and Indian silverware, rich ivory figures; old oil paintings electric chandelliers billiard table by Roberts and many other rare old articles.

On SUNDAY, 13th proximo Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at China Bagh, Girgaum, Back Road. A most valuable and handsome old and rare antique collection of Dariao Mahel and China Bagh consisting of very old solid blackwood open carved and teakwood artistically made furniture, rich dressden English and old chinaware, life size Carrara marble statues, life size brunze figures with chandelliers, old silverware, ivory figures, fancy ornaments, very rich rare oil paintings, old Chinese embroideries, hanging electric light chandelliers of 10, 15, 20 lights rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass door show cases by "Benjamin." Rich glass door bookcase, blackwood carved double bedsteads, very old lacquered English dressing room suite of the time of the first Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai, Bart., drawing room sofas, and chairs, large drawing room Ottoman, one fully size billiard table by Roberts with sofa and accessories braunze ornaments brass pots cupboards safes bedstead, large mirrored gardiniers by "Benjamin" and chain garden seats and pots etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view five days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Nowroji Hill Estate Chinch Bunder Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Plots at Nowroji Hill Estate, the following Plots for a period of 999 years:—

LOT No. 1.—A valuable corner site known as Plot No. 42, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet to Chinch Bunder Road, and containing an area of about 415 square yards.

LOT No. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 43, having a frontage of about 65 feet, Chinch Bunder Road and containing an area of about 452 square yards.

LOT No. 3.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 44, frontage about 65 feet and area about 487 square yards.

LOT No. 4.—A cover plot known as Plot No. 45 Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet to Chinch Bunder Road and containing an area of about 516 square yards.

LOT No. 5.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 46, frontage about 80 feet area about 655 square yards.

LOT No. 6.—An excellent Building site known as Plot No. 47, Nowroji Hill Estate frontage of about 80 feet, to Chinch Bunder Road and area of about 639 square yards.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable corner plot known as Plot No. 48, frontage to Chinch Bunder Road about 80 feet and area about 604 square yards.

NOTE.—The Trustees have made a provision for the ultimate widening of Chinch Bunder Road to 80 feet.

No buildings on Plots 42 to 48 will be allowed to exceed 51 feet in height the level of the first floor must be 18 feet above road level and stone facing to a height of 18 feet will be required on all frontages.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahnis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of the sale, apply to the Board of Estate, Agent at Improvement Trust Office, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 6th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, Old Government House compound, next to Dr. Turkhad, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, McKenzie and Devji Canji, rich glass crockery and plated-ware, old china vases and jars, rich oil paintings and water colours, rich Persian and Indian carpets, table ornaments, electric hall and table lamps, wall and table clocks, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, corner cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, one lot books, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, screens, suite of sofas and chairs, ice box utensils, 1 pigeon holes cabinet, etc., etc.

The property of Major E. C. Hodgson, I.M.S., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BOBBINS AND SUTTLES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Madhovjee Anandjee of 1st Parsi wada, Girgaum, the following:—

3 cases Universal Bobbins size 7 (without split).
5 cases Universal Bobbins size 7 (with split).
7 cases suttle pages size 1¼.
6 cases suttle pages size 1 3/8.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, VOIL, SERGE, TWINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms or No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 case containing about 95 doz. saxe wool ½ hose of assorted colours.
1 case containing 10 pieces Woollen Blue Serge.
1 case containing 8 pieces Black Lustre Sicilians No. 54 inches.
12 casks Sodium Sulphide.
On account and risk of Mr. Alimahomed Adam.
1 case containing about 37 pieces printed voile.
On account and risk of the Insurance Office concerned.
1 case containing Glass Beads.
3 cases Furniture containing side-board, cupboard, palm-stand, dressing chest of drawers, Mirrors, etc., etc.
On account and risk of Tajbhoy and Co. of Baria Mansion, opposite Crawford Market:—
4 cases shoes.
On account and risk of Tavebhai Abdeally Sootarwalla:—
4 cases Italian twine.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1921.

MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Shar Bazar.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, etc., advertised for sale on 6th November, 1921, at Bandra, of late Mr. Nusserwanji Jamshedji Sanjana (Civil Engineer), has been POSTPONED till further notice.

MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHISTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD DANA BUNDER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 3rd Nov. 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the will of Shalome Esaji deceased by virture of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the some Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioneers, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunjibhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar as lessees on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land estate containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the Said Trustees, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly hereinbefore described and on or towrads the West by other land belonging to the Said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 49 cases Fancy Coloured Flower Muslins, Fancy Shirting Checks, Zephyr Shirtings, Japanese Cross Designed Checks, Japanese Popplins, Japanese Flannels of 5 Colours.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1921, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of various constituents:—

9 cases fancy coloured flower muslins each containing 60 pieces, 30 yards, 28 inches.
3 cases fancy Shirtings Checks (Crap Shirtings), each containing 70 pieces, 15 yards, 24 inches.
3 cases Zephyr Shirtings 30 pieces, 30 yards 28 inches.
2 cases Zephyr Shirtings 30 pieces, 30 yards, 28 inches.
10 cases Japanese cross designed Checks each containing 30 pieces, 30 yards, 28 inches.
10 cases Japanese Popplins each containing 50 pieces, 30 yards, 30 inches.
10 cases Japanese Flannels of 5 colours each containing 20 pieces, about 900 yards per case 29 inches.
1 case 11 pieces coloured Cashmere 375 yards, 54 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 15th and WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of one cask alizarine dye, cases of colour, stationery, bales of C. P. goods, one big iron tank, one sidecar, bicycles, horse shoes, one case mantles and electric wires, Philip's electric bulbs, books, saddles, Manila rope, shirts, cases of soaps, goldsmith's tools and scales, one case socks, one bay cardamums, trunks and boxes, old clothing, shoes, brass, copper and alluminiumware, grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1921.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 11th November, 1921, at 2 p.m., of the following stores:—

A large quantity of brass zinc, lead, aluminium and gun metal pigs, cupro, nickel, brass scrap, brass, copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents I. P. files Inner, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs. lamp old, stoves axespick heads, felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas old, tincold, vices, durries, carts of sorts, sewing machine, Barrows wheel, blankets old, anvels old, cordage cotton old tape old, mamoottes, cordage hemp, enamelware web old, jhools, steel cost scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows rags old, cloths, dry paint green blue, wheels, soap, knives, forks, drilling machine, boxes of sorts, mater cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose old, doosootic old, tanks, balances spring, camp, kettles, lathes, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old, drugs, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1921.
R1823

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
First-class fabrication.
Exportation to all parts of the world
Catalogue free of charge.
MAX HORN, ZWICKAU, GERMANY

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES, such as 11,000 Empty Gunny Bags: 20 Tons Tarred Hemp Rope: 150 Iron Axles: 6,800 pairs Horse Shoes: 1,900 lbs. Horse Shoes Nails: 5,000 Spikes: Mamouties: Sulleethas: Iron Wheel Tyres: Cart poles: Wire reels: Hoop iron: Coil springs: Suction Hose! Suction hose strainer couplings: Ambulance Tongas: Wheels, Manilla Rope: etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewri, the above mentioned stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed within 14 days failing which the goods will be sold off on account and at the risk of the purchasers without giving them any notice.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE immoveable properties situate at Khetwadi Main Road next to Dr. Parekh Hospital.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgages Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on Friday, 4th November at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following properties on account and risk of Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tax land or ground, situate lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by former admeasurement, along with the land hereunder secondly described and twenty-seven square yards of land acquired by the Municipality of Bombay two thousand and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts but by a recent admeasurement exclusive of the said land hereunder secondly described one thousand six hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered along with the said land secondly described of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 372 New No. D2249, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 5 and 6/7402, together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1842 (1), and 1843 (2a) and Street Nos. 1-3A, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ardesir Sorabji Pelkhiwalla and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the land hereunder secondly described, on or towards the north by the Khetwadi Main Road and on or towards the South by the property of Pithal Sayana Contractor.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, file cabinets, roll top tables, electroplatedware, silverwares, crockery, rich glasswares, etc.

Under instructions from Major E. V. Watson, R.G.A., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 6th November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 37 Magdala Road, Colaba, near Observatory, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror doors, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplatedwares, rich Venetian glasswares, silverwares, roll top table, cheval glass, file cabinet, roll top table, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
BY
THE MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.

The picturised version of one of the sublimest chapter of Mahabharat, replete with mystery and mysticism of the East. Shakuni, the sly minister of Kauravas with a view to enlist the help of Yadavas had arranged to bring about a marriage between Surekha, the daughter of Balram and Lakhsaman the son of Duryodhan. Shree Krishna fustrated the arrangement with the aid of Gatokatcha and his Rakhsas is depicted in this super production.

Brilliant Photographic Effect
Novel Tricks & Illusions.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Holidays 3-30 Extra Show.
PRICES AS USUAL

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE MASTERPIECE DRAMA
NICK WINTER
IN
"NIGHT BIRDS"
The most powerfull detective adventure full of mystery! Romance! Thrills!
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
Tor women, Men will Die!
For Gold, Men will Dare;
For Diamonds, Men will turn the World;
Then come and see——
"THE EMPIRE of DIAMONDS"
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921

in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes

To-night hurs. & Fri. Nov. 3rd & 4th at 9-30 p.m.

For the First time in Bombay. From the Adelphi Theatre, London.

"WHO'S HOOPER"

Booking at Messrs. S. Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.m.

"BEAUTY & THE ROGUE"

Featuring the Beauty Heroine

MARY MILES MINTER

A tale of a Pretty Girl who disarms a callous crook by her Innocence and Beauty and reveals herself as a danger possessing the graces of a PAVLOVA.

Don't Miss the Excelsior Pictures They are as Good as the Best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6 3, 8 15 & 10 p.m.

AND

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"THE SON OF TARZAN"

"THE SON OF TARZAN"

"THE SON OF TARZAN"

THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15

THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15

THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15

COME AND SEE

THE GREAT & GRAND

FINALE

THE EMPIR

Commencing Saturday, 5th November.

"CARNIVAL"

"CARNIVAL"

The Wonder Picture adapted from the famous play of the same name.

Featuring

MATHESON LANG

HILDA BAYLEY

IVOR NOVELLO.

The acting is Superb, it will make you almost frenzy with delight.

HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRILD!

To those Married Ladies who are ignorant of the Art of being Sweethearts of their husbands.

To those marries men who love their wifse but who never heless are Scared away from their homes by—mother-in-law.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"Every Woman's Husband"

5 Reels—5,000 feet, starring the adorable frolicsome Cinema beauty

GLORIA SWANSON

A Charming Drama of the Social Life of To day

"Every Woman's Husband"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have specially selected one of them glorious Jungle comedies which will be released for the first time in Bombay.

From To-day at the West End:

THE BIG SHOW

A 2-Reel Comedy de Luxe! Starring wild animals!!

Four Shows To day at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Chirney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

A Whole Complete Serial in a nut Shell!!

TO-DAY TO MORROW

Messrs. K. D Brand Brothers will present

"MYSTERY OF THE 13"

A Regular Feast of the Movies, For the Patrons of the

"GLOBE"

on the 3rd and 4th November

(on Thursday and Friday)

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present the powerful Serial.

"MYSTERY OF 13"

Starring the great Cinema Star.

FRANCIS FORD

Five New Episodes will be screened Every Day.

on THURSDAY—Episodes 6 to 10

on FRIDAY—Episodes 11 to 15

Thus the whole Serial will be finished To morrow

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

THE PATH SHE CHOSE

A Universal Photodrama featuring.

ANNE CORNWALL

The pretty little girl of the slums wanted real happiness. not the cheap tawdry thing her sister had found, The struggle for decent. self respecting womanhood forms a real plot of this photodrama. Laura chose the primrose path. Her sister Virginia chose the hard and narrow road. The contrast of their ideal is the moral of this drama.

Shows at 5 15, 7, 8 45, and 10-30.

Popular Prices.

THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

BELLASIS ROAD A FEW YARDS FROM THE PARSI STATUE BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 31st Oct. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	100
" Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	12 49
Sakels	23 25
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	18 45
March	18 38
May	18 02
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	18 25
May	17 60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 31st Oct. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Oct.	12 43
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan	11 92
Feb.	11 82
Mar.	11 72
April	..
May	11 53
June	..
July	11 30
Aug.	..
Sept.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 31st Oct. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct. ..	10 60
Novembers ..	12 08
December ..	11 98
January	11 88
February	11 77
March	11 66
April	11 58
May	11 51
June	11 40
July	11 30
August	11 07
September ..	10 60

Tease:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 31st Oct. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct. ..	21 05
Nov. ..	21 35
Dec. ..	21 35
Jan. ..	21 75
Febuar ..	21 75
March ..	21 80
April ..	21 85
May ..	21 95

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 31st Oct. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good ..	Prices are from to 25 to 75 points lower.
" " Fully Good ..	
" " Fine ..	
M. G. No 1 Oomra, Good ..	
" " Fully Good ..	
" " Fine ..	
M. G. Broach, Good ..	
" " Fully Good ..	
" " Fine ..	
M. G. Scinde, Good, ..	
" " Fully Good ..	
" " Fine ..	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 31st Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	64,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	19,000
" " Continent	55,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 20
" " " Mar.	18 15
" " " May	17 78
" " " July	17 32
Spot Cotton at New York	18 75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 85
" " " May	17 27
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	70 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 1st Nov. 1921.

Future at New York .. Jan. ..	18 27
Mar. ..	18 22
May ..	17 92
July ..	17 67

Liverpool, 1st Nov. 1921.

Cotton Delivvery Oct. ..	11 77
Mid. Uplands Jan. ..	11 55
G. O. C. Liverpool. Mar ..	11 39
May. ..	11 18

London, 1st Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 5/8 Steady
Bar Gold	5 4 9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	40 1/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 31st Oct. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54 1/4
Far Silver-Sport	40 3 4
" " 2 months hence ..	39 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver Spot—Quite active selling. China bought. Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/4
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 /12 p/c since 21st July 1921.	

DISCOUNTS

London, 31st Oct. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4
" Fins Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	5 1/4
" " " 6 " ..	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	155

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Not quoted Nominal Inactive

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net

Nov.-Dec. Value	2 7/3
" Months Jan.-April Paid ..	28

New York, 31st Oct. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 92 87

EXCHANGE.

London, 31st Oct. 1921.

On London in Paris	Heliday.
In Germany	912 00
In Italy	97 20

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS,

Stockholm	17 25
Christiania	28 98
Amsterdam	11 54
Switzerland	21 48

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 31st Oct. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. Oct.-Nov. Sellers	5 1/6
BARIL WHEAT 6 1-2 lbs.—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	53
KARACHI BARLEY Dec.-Jan. Sellers	52
Tone:—Inactive.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 5/8
Hongkong	£ 99
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov	£ 16 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Nominal.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship not quoted	
TONE OF LINSEED:—Nominal Inactive.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Value ..	£ 8 3/4
TORIA PAPESEED Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Oct.-Nov. Value	£ 14 1 2
" " Nov.-Dec. Value ..	£ 14 3/4
Tone:—Steady.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 65 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 96
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	31
Corrugated Sheets	18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 71 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 77 3/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	57
Government Securities 3 %	49
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104

RUBBER,

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. ..	10
Tone:—Quiet	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nov./Dec. Sellers 15/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Dec. Sellers	19 6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov. Dec. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. Sellers	20 9

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nov. 2.

To-day 7 points were reported higher in New York futures. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Brouch April-May at Rs. 473 and went up to Rs. 475½. It then declined to Rs. 467 again advancing till Rs. 473 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 478. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 478 and closed at Rs. 475½. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 410 and touching Rs. 414½ was Rs. 412 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 410 and after going up to Rs. 412 remained Rs. 407 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr.-January was Rs. 325 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday. There was some inquiry for fine Nagpur Wardha cotton from Japan shippers. About 7000 bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 8 P. M.

Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	475 1 2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	326
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	414 1/2
Do. March	409 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	478
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	330
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	416
Do. March	411

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Southerns	430 420 405

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Nov. 1921.

Cotton	2668	Bales
Wheat	68	owts.
Linseed	287	"
Tapsi, etc.	290	"
Gingellyseed	2810	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	185	"
Castorseed	30	"
Rice	1245	"
Myrabollams	995	"
Cottonseed	4214	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	Nil	
Juwar	Nil	
Masur	216	"
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	726	"
Coal	Nil	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

2-30 p.m. Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/2
Bank Demand	1-4 17/32
Doe Acceptaner 3 m/s	1 5 0
Fcs. Demand	..
American Dollars	377
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	291
Japan	177
Singapore	169 1/2

Markets—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEHDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations Brass Rates,

6-30 p.m. 2nd Nov. 1921.

Bazaar Terms.

Beady.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	80 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	83 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	85 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0
Teelseed, Black	58 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0
Poppyseed. White	14 0 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0
Jawa	52 0 0
Sub-Judge. There were speeches which evoked	8 8 0
Mowrasced	49 0 0
Casterseeds	

Forward	Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May	9 9 3
Linseed May	12 8 6
Cotton Seeds Ready	38 0 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50 ..	12 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	13 0 0
Teelseed, Black	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	12 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0
Groundnuts	....
Jawa	....
Mowraseed	9 0 0
Castorseeds	10 0 0
Cottonseeds Ready	4 14 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 2.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-3-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-3-6.
Bars silver ready Rs. 97-10-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 97-7-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 97-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/16.
OnLondon Bank's selling D D 1/4 19/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 5/8.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 11/16.
Tone of silver Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 367.
On Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 390.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 380.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 177.
On Japan buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 169.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 201.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 291.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 381.
London Gold ready s. 104-9.
London silver ready d. 40-2.
London silver forward d. 39-6.
Tone of silver Steady.
Croos rate on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange dollar 3.93.
French Exchange Frcs 53.40.
Italin Exchange Frcs 96.70.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 21.30.
Belgium Exchange Frcs 55.00.
German Exchange Mrks 732.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1936 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

Market ruled quiet during the day.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2950, Alliance 380, Apollo 105, By. Cotton 1250, By. Dyeing 1800, Bradbury 1250, Century 1060, Cent. India 5060, Colaba Land 2/60, Coorla 3500, Crescent 667/8, Currimbhoy 1835, David 1680, Edw. Sassoon 670, Fazulbhoy 1675, Finlay 1570, Ind. Belachin 220, Ind. Malwa 715, Jamshed 625, Kastoorchand 1600, Kohinoor 3665, Meyer Sassoon 425, New Great 1270, New City 910, Pearls 1397/8, Phoenix 1140, Premier 1235, Shapurji 490, Simplex 960, Swan 1410, Swadeshi 4830 x.d., Tata Mill 1675.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. I. 147/spr., Bt. Burma pet 13/8, B. Tram 136/4, B. Steam 290, Bundi cement 42, Ind. Cement 500, Katni Ord 270, Katni Defd 1425, New. India Insur 22, Tata Iron Ord 85, Tata Iron Defd 332/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 77/8 Tata Iron N. Defd 270, Tata Hydro 880, Tata Oil 92/8 Scindia Steam 11.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The market has ruled quiet generally throughout day with only very small business reported in Jute shares. Coal shares were fairly steady and fair number of shares changed hands without any great improvement in price. In miscellaneous section the demand for Hume Pipes was feature of interest, this stock closing at Rs. 9/4. Cotton shares were quiet. The following were closing quotations:—Coal Bansjorah 31; Bolompore 8/8 Bakaro and Ramgur 54; Burrakur 41; Central Kurkend 35; Ghusick 31/4; Gopalichuck 13/4 s. l. Kasta (fully paid) 18/8; Kalapahari 34; Kossonda and Nyadee 32/8; x. d. Neetooria 13/4. New Beerbhoom 37/12; New Manbhom 70 ex rights; New Kessurgarh 32/4; North Lajkdih 16/8; Patmohna 14/6; Ranneegunge 59/8; Cum privilege Simla Kendra 19; Sibpore 47; Prem, Seetarampore 25; Sendra 32/8; Sowardih 11; Jute Aliance 345 s. l.; Century 8-12; Clive 27/4 s. l.; Fort William 250 s. l.; Howrah 35; Kamarhatty 662; Kanknarrah 380 s. l. Soorah prefs. 98; Standard 360.

Miscellaneous British Indian Tobacco 2/14 British India Corporation 11/12 Central Provinces Cement 7/12; Chaparmukh Silaghat Railway 58/8; Dunbar Cotton 608; Hume pipes 9/4; Imperial Bank of India (contry) 398; Indian Galvxniging (old) 8/4; Kesoram Cotton 19/8; New Savan Sugar 10/12; Premier Oil 10/6; Peaces Slipway and Engineering 3; Tittaghur Paper 18.

Government paper 3½ per cent. quoted at Rs. 59/8, small lots 59/12; War bonds (Short loans) 100/8; and longer period 100/4: Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and nine-sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling four-nineteen thirty-two pence.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SATARA

(From a Correspondent.)

A Training Class for Secretaries of the Satara District was organised and conducted at the instance of local co-operators at Islampur. The class opened on the 19th October last and lectures were delivered by local co-operators for eight days on various co-operative subjects calculated to secure more efficiency of those engaged in Secretarial work.

The Class came to a close on the 27th and the closing ceremony was performed by Mr. Vaidya, the Chairman of the local financing institution. Among those present were Mr. K. R. Kulkarni, Assistant Registrar of the Division and Mr. D. G. Agashe, the local Sub-Judge. There were speeches which evoked a great interest, and there were interesting discussions too. The President in summarising the work of the Training Class, remarked how such classes are likely to widen the knowledge of Secretaries and added that they would give a broader angle of vision. He emphasized the necessity of improving the condition of moribund societies and pointed out that the low morale to which some of the societies had sunk was likely to cut at the very roots of the movement. He dwelt at length on the imperative necessity of character building as no movement can soar above the morals of the people. He advised them to be the torch bearers of true knowledge of co-operation in the country and thereby effectuate their economic salvation.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Nov 1921

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.854
Temperature of Air	degrees.	81 4
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ..	"	74 0
Dew Point	"	70 9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		2.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	90 9
Minimum do do ..	"	73.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE,NW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	130

On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 11/16.
Tone of silver Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 367.
On Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 390.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 380.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 177.
On Japan buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 169.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 201.
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Croos rate on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange dollar 3.93.
French Exchange Frcs 53.40.
Italin Exchange Frcs 96.70.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 21.30.
Belgium Exchange Frcs 55.00.
German Exchange Mrks 732.

SHIPPING

EXPORT.

Nov. 2.

Steamer C/o Genoa for Liverpool:—1,000 cwts. Myrabollams, B. Sanji and Co.; 30 bales cotton waste, C. Peroj and Co.; Antwerp—131 bales Indian cotton, B. Meyer and Co.; 59 bales Indian cotton, Wahmer and Co.; 56 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save.

Steamer Favignana for Malta:—150 cwts. till seed, H. Laljee and Co.; Genoa:—420 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; Naples:—2 bales cow hides, Grindlay and Co.

Steamer Graig for Dunkirk:—5,170 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

Steamer Athirnic for Dunkirk:—5,880 cwts. poppy seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

Steamer Delta for Marsailles for 12 cases cow guts, Cox and Co.

Steamer Navasa for Hamburg:—200 cwts. ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.

Steamer Tatsuner Maru for Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton, T. M. K. Kaisha; Hongkong:—500 bales grey cotton twist, S. J. David and Co.; Shanghai:—2,000 bales cotton, Osaka Menka Kaisha.

Steamer Kasado Maru for Kobe:—2,500 bales cotton, Osaka Menka Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton and Co.

Steamer L. S. Embiricos for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, A. Khimji and Co.; 17 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.; 96 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, K. Brothers; 127 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 2.

Steamer Anglo-Mexico, from New Port, Agents:—Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd: 5,793 tons coal.

Steamer Canadian Inventor, from Delagoa Bay, Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd:— 6,204 tons coal.

Steamer Sittang from Cardiff, Agents:—W. and A. Graham and Co:— 5,565 tons coal.

Steamer Treglesson, from Dalagoa Bay, Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd:— 7,217 tons coal.

Steamer Saraswati from Badagara, Agents:— East India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd:— 542 bags insist cocoanuts; 200 bags dry cocoanuts; 1,174 bags copra; 1 case ghee; 2 bundles cotton cold P. Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues. ..	8th Nov	m 4 52	25 2
		5 29a	23 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft in.
Tues. ..	8th Nov	m 0 7a	20 4
		11 0a	20 7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd November, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Lahore; night temperature is above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Agra and clear elsewhere and in the east of the division humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mount Abu and Jaipur and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu. Day temperature is below and night temperature above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and Bhuj and is nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual on the west Kathiawar coast; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Ratnagiri reports 0.13in., Mormugao 1.13in and Karwar 0.62in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad Sholapur reports 2.90in., Bijapur 0.72in., Belgaum 1.03in and Hyderabad 1.00in. Skies are heavily clouded Humidity is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and in south and east Hyderabad and in defect at Malegaon. Day temperature is below normal at Nizamabad and in the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather is unsettled off the north Konkan coast and rainfall has been widespread over the greater part of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in southeast Madras, Malabar, Mysore, the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and local in the north Konkan, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.81in at Bangalore, 1.12in at Madras, 1.30in at Bellary, 1.13in at Mormugao 1.03in at Belgaum and 2.90in at Sholapur. Skies are heavily clouded over the Peninsula and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is likely in Madras, Malabar and the Konkan and local rain in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st November 1921

The monsoon has again been active in the south of the Peninsula and a slight depression exists off the Konkan coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and southeast Madras and local in the Konkan, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in south Burma, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Coimbatore, Madras, Octacamund, Kodaikanal Cuddapah two inches; Hanamkonda, Masulipatam one.

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Marble & Tile Merchants & Contractors. 20-A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4[illegible]

AWAKENED BURMA.

BOYCOTT OF WHYTE COMMITTEE.

FORCED WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

(From our Corresponaent.)

The ninth annual Conference of Burmese Associations was opened on Friday, October 21, at 9 a.m. On the dais were accommodated U Mye, President-elect, U Chit Hlaing, U Ba Si, U Ba Pe, U Mg. Gyee and others.

Delegates from all over Burma, numbering over 20,000 were present. We learn that if not for the railwoy breach, the number of delegates attending the Conference would be well-nigh 40,000.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President's speech was attentively followed:—

Reverend Sanghas, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in presiding over this ninth annual Conference of Burmese Associations. This is the second time Mandalay has been honoured with the National Assembly. Six years have intervened between the two Conferences and during this short period we have witnessed vast changes which augur well for the rapid realization of our national aspirations. Before I go further, let me mourn with you for our past leaders, U Hpay and U S'n Hla Aung. Both of them have passed away while in full harness. I need not account to you their services to the country. Indeed, Burma has lost in them two of her most dutiful sons. One thing which is rankling in the hearts of every one of us here is the sad case of our Reverend Sayadaw U Ottama who has sacrificed his liberty for the sake of the Motherland. The Reverend Bikkhu is a very rare type of men who would sacrifice liberty, give up their all, aye lay down their own lives, rather than forsake their own convictions. Indeed he has set a very noble example in working helplessly for the cause of his own country. It is the irony of fate that these very qualities which we admire have become the source of persecution. (Cries of shame.) Ours, as you all know, is a Buddhist country, and as Buddhism teaches us, tolerance is our National trait. Western materialists may jeer at us for our spiritual tolerance, but the world is daily awakening to the fact that blind worship of materialism, has wrought untold havoc all the world over, especially in the materialistic West. In our national moral warfare our Bikkhus have been giving unstinted support to us laymen, their disciples, and thus our cause has been strengthened by their co-operation. (Cheers.) Nevertheless there are people, blind ractionaries and marionettes, who say Buddhist Monks must not take part in National Service, but it is satisfactory to observe that our Reverend Bikkhus go on working for their country despite these obstructive efforts. What we really regret is, that Government has been adopting a pugnacious policy of interference in religious matters, both veiled and open. To mention a few the Government has decided to allow exceptions in the question of footwear in our sacred precincts, in spite of the peopies' opposition against them. The Arsenal and the Fort at the Shwedagon Pagoda is a standing affront to the peoples' religious sentiments and a direct challenge against the queen's proclamation of 1858. Regarding the economic condition of our people it is going from bad to worse. People say our country is a rich one. We are told that Rangoon has mills, mansions and palaces and that there are smiling villages on the Irrawaddy and so forth, but the truth must be told. We are as poor as ever, hewers of wood, and drawers of water and our paternal Government still gapes on without raising the economic level of our people. The White exploiters still go on with their exploitation, unchecked by their White colleagues in State employ. The raw materials from our country come back to us, as finished goods at very big prices and we are not taught how to convert them into objects of utility. If the truth must be plainly told, we are faced with the greatest economic menace that the country has ever seen. By dint of our effots it is possible to a great degree to check the advance of this economic menace if we one and all realise in time that we are daily sinking lower and lower in the world's economic level. As a matter of fact, it is within our power to remedy the economic ills that we suffer from. The remedy is no other than encouraging the growth of our own industries, which have been either wholly or partially killed by the importation of cheap foreign goods. We have food for us enough and to spare. Our country produces cotton. But it is deplorable that we have to use foreign cloth. (Cries of shame). Our cotton is exported and comes back to us, as cloths with prices many times greater than the original value of the cotton we send out. We must therefore push forward the boycott movement that we have launched (Prologed cheers). The Government and the White exploiters may say what they like, but boycott of foreign goods is indispensable if we really mean to revive our own industries. (Cheers). There should therefore be a more extensive campaign in our boycott movement, until it becomes a complete success in every nook and corner of Burma. Thus we shall be able to bring the White exploiters to their senses, and at the same time we could give employment to our fellow countrymen, who would otherwise go workless and starving. As the boycott movement grows in intensity, our spinning and weaving industry is bounded to revive by leaps and bounds, and we should look forward to a day when we can completely clothe ourselves, with clothes of our own make (Cheers). Our compatriots should therefore encourage weaving and spinning and if possible, we should keep a spinning wheel and a loom in every home like our fellow countrymen. As regards the land question, much has been said about it in all quarters. But it must be brought home to Government that it is dangerous policy to allow capitalists to grab large tracts of land for their own use disregarding the wants of the peasantry. I understand, that large tracts are being leased or have been leased to capitalists in the Hanthawaddy, Insein and other districts for Rubber plantation. In Upper Burma the land question is not less vexed and the lands acquired last year by a capitalist have not been resumed by the Government, in spite of the loud protests by the people. In the case of Salt industry too, we cannot understand why Government has been persistently following such a policy as to cripple the industry. Solar as we can see, this policy simply encourages the importation of Foreign Salt at the expense of the indigineous manufacture.

EDUCATION IN BURMA.

Coming to Educational matters I would not pause to criticise the various retrogressive measures of the Government. Slave Education as my friend Colonel Wedgwood has it has been discarded by the country (loud and prolonged cheers). We have found the straight path towards national emancipation and we should keep to this road heedless of all obstructions until we reach the desired goal. Within a short period of nine months, we have opened nearly ninety schools all over the Province, having a student population of about 16,000 which means we have over sixty per cent. of the number in the Government School. It is very gratifying to note that this stupendous work has been accomplished within a short space of time and in the face of determined opposition on the part of the enemy. The noble cause of education has long been used as means towards political ends of our Rulers. The Government has here shamefully violated the sacred trust imposed upon them. To those who have accused Burmans of lack of constructive genius I would draw their attention to the National Education movement (Cheers.) I say emphatically that Burmans can and do accomplish anything if they only will it. To my compatriots then I earnestly appeal that unstinted support should be given to the movement in men and money. Once education is completely in our hands we can shape our own destiny. (Repeated cheers). Burma has been declared a Governors Province and the system of Diarchy which has hopelessly failed in India will be dumped upon us. What is worse still is that the Burma Diarchy is inferior to that of India. This I would say is a direct insult to Burma. Burmans have sent two Deputations to the British Parliament to demand our rights that have been usurped by the Ruling caste of England and we have shown in an unmistakable manner that the Burmese people have a capacity to govern their own country. But the bureaucrats have blinded themselves to this obvious fact and created obstacle after obstacle in our struggle for freedom. We were once told that Parliament would send out a Royal Commission to enquire into Franchise, functions etc., but now a local committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Whyte is going to sit instead. But to speak the truth commissions or committees whether royal or otherwise, are quite immaterial (cries of right, right), because they can confer no boons upon us and we should also expect no boons or favours from others. The Whyte Committee is therefore absolutely of no use to our National progress and I cannot but endorse the step the General Council of Burmese Associations has taken in boycotting the Whyte Committee. (Cheers). It is therefore, the bounden duty of every one of us to give the Committee as wide a berth as possible. (Cheers.).

The visit of the Prince of created a wide controversy amongst the people, and which has caused a heavy drain on the country's purse. While one half of the population of India, do not know what is a second meal, it is a matter for regret that lakhs and lakhs of rupees are being wasted to receive the Prince. But apart from the unnecessary waste of the peoples' money the Royal Visit will tend to perpetuate the sense of subjection in our minds. (Cheers.). Some people say, that the Prince represents no political party, but in the depencies like India and Burma he undoubtedly represents the bureaucracy, and I for one see little or no advantage in receiving the Prince. What I am afraid is that the Burma bureaucracy might ask the poor peasants to give the Prince a forced hospitality by ordering them to guard the railway line, during the Royal Visit. While the Political sky of the country is being overcast, it is immensely difficult for us to give the Prince a really sincere welcome. (Cheers). Compatriots as we all know, we non-whites are struggling hard against the political and economic domination of the whites. The fight is really an uphill fight. We are between the scylla or foreign exploitation and the charybdis of Political domination. Racial discrimination is the doctrine of the Whites. The fetish of White domination and exclusiveness is being worshipped with ever increasing eagerness, and fresh worshippers are being added day by day. But we should not get dejected. Without listening to the cries of the reactionaries and obscurantists, we must march on steadily until our destination is reached. (Cheers). We all know that our cause is a righteous one founded upon right justice and equity. Ours is a noble fight,—a fight against domination and other rule. Our doctrine is Right is Might, and not Might is Right. The might of empires may be very great and formidable, but so long as we keep ourselves to truth, Right and Justice we fear nothing. We court no Man's favour and fear no Man's frown. We are in bondage and there will be no happiness until we regain our freedom. We cannot for ever be held under perpetual subjection, we must be free one day or the other. We are all agreed on this point. But the question is how we shall successfully fight out our freedom. Some people think that the path of freedom is strewn with roses; but as a matter of fact no great things can be achieved without struggle and sacrifice. Every undertaking is attended with risk, the greater the aim the harder the fight. We would not be true to our proud traditions if we give way at this critical juncture. We all know only too well that the White exploiters are as Mr. H. M. Hyndman says: Freebooters and that the Alien bureaucracy is but civilised form of organized robbery—(cries of right, right.) The only difference between the old raiders and the present bureaucracy is that, the former came to stay, while the latter runs away with the booty. In view of these it is rather difficult to reconcile ourselves to the views of the people, who advocate co-operation with the Alien bureaucracy. We

THE NEED OF UNITY.

In working for our country, I would like to bring home to my fellow countrymen, the need of Unity and Patriotism. It is said that the Japanese regard Unity and Patriotism as a religion. We all know very well that the Japanese are an independent race which has become a World Power through the scrupulous worship of Unity and Patriotism. They would sacrifice everything in the interests of Unity and Patriotism. I would therefore urge, that my compatriots should sink all their personal differences in working for their country. We must be United. We must be Patriotic. So long as we cling to Unity and Patriotism, there will be assured progress of our Nation. Let me now say something about our work for the Country. The Burmese people should congratulate themselves on their rapid awakening. Indeed, the fire of patriotism has not completely died out. We known this fire of patriotism has proved a prime factor in the national awakening. But in serving the country which we so ardently love, we must bear in mind that selflessness is essential. Service to the Motherland is at time, a thankless task; but we must not look forward to honours and grat'tude. Our minds must be bent upon working for the country; let others say or jeer at us as they like. We in Burma should one and all be determined to serve the Motherland whatever the consequences. Standing as I do on this capital of the whilom proud Burmese Empire, I feel, my countrymen, a great shame that we who have ruled a vast empire, should have so fallen in our dignity that we are now called upon to show our fitness, even for a doleful of Reforms. No nation has any moral right to dominate over another nation. My fellow-countrymen, I think, I have said enough for the occasion and I soncerely thank you again, for the honour you have bestowed upon me. It is for us to work out our own salvation with diligence, appamadena sampadetha "—" (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Conference adjourned at 12 noon for breakfast and resumed at 2 p.m.—The Burma Observer."

INDIA AND TNE PRINCE'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will give publicity to the following in your esteemed paper:—

In the "Times of India" of Monday last, there appears a letter on the above theme signed by one Mr. Jethanand Chandumal exhorting his countrymen to extend the welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the day of his landing at Bombay. The over-enthusiastic correspondent of your morning contemporary, who does not claim to be an admirer of the Government nor seek to receive any crumbs of honour, is of opinion that to deny the Prince the welcome which is his due smells of vengeance and to wreak of vengeance on his Royal person is, to say the least, nothing short of petty-mindedness.

The correspondent is, I feel constrained to say at once, entirely ignorant of the underlying fundamental object of the boycott of the arrival of the Prince of Wales; for, if he were to read the recent pathetic appeal of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen published in the "Young India" and reproduced in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Monday last, I am sure, he would soon abandon his silly and preposterous notions about the much-talked-of welcome to the Prince. "But we must isolate", says the Mahatma, "the Prince from the person. We have no *ill-will* against the Prince as man. He probably knows nothing of the feeling in India, he probably knows nothing about repression. Equally probably he is ignorant of the fact that the Punjab wound is still bleeding, that the treachery towards India in the matter of the Khilafat is still rankling in every Indian breast, and that on the Government's own admission the reformed councils contain members who, though nominally elected, do not in any way represent even the few lakhs who are on the electoral rolls." It is for these reasons that our Chief Mahatma Gandhi has decided to boycott the Prince's visit. The Mahatma admits and admits, I think, very rightly that the Prince is quite innocent with regard to the manifold wrongs done to Indians by the high-handed bureaucracy, and if they (the wrongs) are specifically mentioned in our address of welcome, as the eager correspondent of the "Times" wishes us to do, will it be ever possible to present it to the Royal visitor? In the first place the bureaucracy will be very anxious to know what the address is composed of, and if it is composed of our grievances (however rightly they are mentioned) we will not be allowed to fulfil our object, because it will be considered as an "insult" to the Government of India. Take for example, the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be presented to the Prince. Now, will the said correspondent point me out a single sentence voicing the grievances of the people in the address? From the beginning till the end of the address we find uncalled-for and untimely showers of praises to the Government of India. It was really unfortunate that Mr. B. N. Motiwalla and Dr. M. B. Welkar who wanted to make right and timely changes in the Corporation address, were hooted down by their brother-Corporators who have been of late playing the roll of bureaucrats.

It is, therefore, no use becoming wise in the Anglo-Indian journal over the question of the presentation of an address of welcome to the Prince, whose visit to this country, as a matter of fact, is uncalled-for and *inopportune*.—Yours, etc.,

"A PARSI JOURNALIST."

Grand Hotel,
Deolali, Nov. 1.

SWADESHI IN JAFARABAD.

(Associated Press.)

JAFARABAD, Nov. 1.

The Provincial Secretary for Gohlwad of the Kathiawar Political Conference Organised a Nagarkirtan procession on Diwali. A large number of foreign caps was given up, and Gandhi caps were presented in return. A bonfire was made of foreign cloths.

H. E. H. the Nizam gave a dinner on the 31st October at King Koti Palaces, at Secunderabad, in honour of the Officiating Resident, Lt.-Col. Knox. In proposing the toast H. E. H. the Nizam said he was sorry the Hon. Mr. Russell had to go home on account of ill-health, but he extended a cordial welcome to Lt.-Col. Knox who in reply warmly thanked His Exalted Highness.—(Associated Press.)

The 79th Infantry are under orders to move to Poona.

OPEN LETTER TO TATAS.

Sirs,—Of the several disasters that at present are harassing India, perhaps the worst and the most to be dreaded is the one emanating from you. It is a grand, allurring scheme of yours (as grand, allurring foresooth, as the "forbidden fruit" in Eden garden) to excavate mighty tanks in places where a smiling Nature and a happy peasantry bloom at present, and producing Electric Power therefrom tend to give such facilitating impetus to India's manufacturing industry that she may soon be over flowing with riches, and her progeny's condition on the whole made better, more supportable, and indeed more cherishable. But those who have looked at this question, and studied this problem with more open eyes than Eve's who, for instance, believe with the great poet philosopher that

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
"Where wealth accumulates, and men decay,"

and also that

"A bold peasantry, their Country's pride,
"When once destroyed can never be supplied,"

have no desire whatsoever to enter hand over head in your scheme, and have firmly resolved, happen what will, never to let your

Trade's unfeeling train,
"Usurp the land, and dispossess the swain."

And fully right are they as well in their reasoning as in their resolution. For if your Scheme is allowed to work and be accomplished, it will so disastrously and ruinously tell upon the future career and tion in imagination the reof is too horrible tion in imagination thereof is too horrible and heart-rending to belong indulged in! These tanks are to be dug in such parts of the country as may well be called to be her very best, considering that they enjoy all imaginable excellences, and are munificently gifted with a fine, bracing atmosphere, wild romantic nature, rich prolific lands, and a brave, industrious, peaceful people all essentially belonging to the fighting-caste: and thus, India, after these tanks have been called into existence, will have, for evermore, preying on this her best of portions—but oh! then it will no longer be so, those dismal calamities which are linked inseparably with a vicious, nauseating atmosphere, shorn, desolate Nature (no longer capable of creating or captivating any Wordsworth or Shelley!) cruel, disheartening fields, and a sickly and dependent and dying warrior-class! Nor will the sum of her misfortunes end here. She will also elsewhere have, in addition, all those hosts of terrible evils (hitherto unknown in the land, be it noticed) which, from the Histories of other nations, we have learnt to trace to over-grown cities, inordinately pampered Luxury, that class of the few wealthy worthies ever priding in honouring dishonour by worldly acts of base turpitude, and the springing up also of those discontended millions who, while sweeling daily in numbers, reduce likewise through sheer want of Life's daily, barest necessities! And Merciful Heavens! All this India is to suffer from in consequence of but one single thing! It is (not certainly the opening of tanks and facilities for the promotion and betterment of India's Manufacturing Industry) nothing more nor less than the fell destruction of her beauteous villages, and the driving out her free, prosperous, labouring class to the very doors, not of death, alas! but of want, dependence, disease, dispair!

And yet only these are not the afflictions which have moved my heart so much in the matter! For fatally great, and fright-ful though they all be, I consider them but as cheap and light indeed when the dismal, unhappiest truth is forced upon me that by the fulfilment of the excavation of your blessed Tanks India will lose exactly that region of her soil—what coincidence this! or is it at all a coincidence? which is peopled by people—the valiant Mawalas, I mean—but for whom the Maratha History would have been unglorious; but for whom even the great Shivaji would never have been able to carry his patriotic plans boldly out; who, in their and their land's complete devastation will no more have the capability to contribute to the world—such heroes as Tanajis, or Suryajis or Yesajis; and whom be this above everything else marked and remembered, every true off-spring of India must ever be prepared to shelter and cherish as so many living Embodiments of the memories and activities of the Great Shivaji. And, secondly, I hold the aforestated afflictions as but light and cheep, and am exhorting at the same time all to oppose your Tank-Scheme because on highest of beliefs and best of certitudes I know that these your Tanks are but the first symptoms of that mighty Tank—epidemic, which, under the care of a pro-capitplistic Bureaucracy is not long going to spread over the whole of India, and pillage every rich limb of hers! Goldsmith says that

States of Native strength possest,
"Though very poor, may still be very blest,"

and, what is still more important and remarkable, that

"Self-dependent power can time defy,
"As rocke resist the billows and the Sky."

Such a country my India at present, in all assurance, is. And it is upon the noble brow of such a Country that the fate of the splendour and the havoc of manufacturing dependency is designed to be permanently fixed! The idea to reduce her to a state of political imbecility, agricultural nonentity and manufacturing slavery! But no! Never can such a damnation be suffered to be wreaked against her by her brave sons and daughters so long as even a single spark of animation is left burning within them. They will rouse themselves; they will protest; they will oppose; and, if need be, joyfully immolate themselves on the alter of Duty in promptest obedience to that inward voice, which will remind them

"How can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his Gods?"

—the result of this attitude you have already but too well begun to feel.

Misled men, what actuates you thus to perpetuate these dire enormities? at which even imagination sickens, and for which even Heaven must lament and weep (and I doubt not but that your Tanks will contain only God's tears, rain though you may call it in your worldiness), what, let me ask you, makes you thus persist in executing your Scheme whereby, you full well know, you are only about to execute the whole future well-being of the Nation? But let me, as my final duty, exhort you to desist from your present, purpose.—Yours, etc.

GANGADHAR V. BHIDE.

PLAGUE RELIEF AT JUBBULPORE.

CO-OPERATION OF EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE Nov. 1.

The Relief work organised to combat the plague epidmic has proved most sucessful. The committee worked with the cooperation of officials, nonofficials, Europeans and Indians. No political consideration hindered in working for this life and death question of a city like Jubbulpore. The attacks and deaths which were numbering above 125 daily have fallen down to 14 or so daily in this week. The committee opened a hospital for indoor patients, where three qualified medical men headed by Dr. Sen, a very able and prominent doctor, did honorary work. French Sisters and volunteers attended the patients. European clergymen used to take charge of the hospital every night. Their work specially at night was most creditable. The Average number of patients daily was about 25. In the City house to house visits of medical men were arranged when poor and needy patients were provided with food and nourishment. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in removing dead bodies but the committee volunteers who with the help of paid servants removed all dead bodies.

APPEAL TO WEAR KHADDAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to draw the attention of the general public to the fact that the boycott of foreign goods is every day advocated by the All-India leaders and other Congress workers but this seems to have made very little effect on our so called educated classes. I see several pleaders and barristers who were once moving in political world and practically were leading have now been disappeared from the political field because they disagree in some of the principals of Non-Co-Opedation. I do not want to say anything over this. But I would simply like to ask them whether they will be put to any loss if they resolve to take to Swadeshi, that is Khaddar. I think they are all one with Mahatamaji and the National Congress in this respect. Then is it not their duty to discard foreign cloth and attend their courts and offices in pure Khaddar. I was grieved to see these educated people do not know this simple thing of taking to Swadeshi and so I have taken this opportunity of appealing them in the name of my religion and country. Hope they will listen.—Yours etc.

VISHWANAND.

Jharia.

LOBOUR STIKES IN MADRAS IN 1920

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

A report on the Indian factories in Madras, for 1920, shows that great unrest was apparent amongst factory operatives, and 62 strikes occurred for inadequate wages and questions in connection with grain and overtime allowances. Other matters in dispute were the reinstatement of dismissed men, number of holidays etc. Of the 62 strikes, 32 occurred in factories. In Madras city, strikes lasted for varied periods from four hours to 104 days in fifty cases, demands of strikers were acceded to. Twelve strikes collapsed, the strikers resuming work unconditionally.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The slight depression off Konkan coast persists and monsoon has extended over most of peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Mysore and Madras excluding extreme north-east and local in Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in South Burma.

Principal amounts: Marmagoa one inch, Sholapur three, Belgaum, Hyderabad Deccan one, Bangalore, Salem three, Madras one, Bellary, Nellore, Cocanada one and half, Masulipatam two.

Forecast.—Extension into the north of Bombay Deccan and of Hyderabad and south of Central Provinces.

MALABAR RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you very much for your kindly publishing my letter in connection with the "Malabar Relief" in your Saturday's issue, just to give an idea to the public as to how self-help relief could be granted to the sufferers in Malabar, by means of official Non-Cooperative Relief Society. I am requested by several of my friends and well-wishers of the helpless poor to undertake the propaganda work at an early date in order to give effect to my suggestions which are quite practicable and workable: (a) There will be in all 400 shareholding members, each willing to buy shares worth Rs. 1,000 or in all 20,000 shares fully paid-up; (b) 500 shareholding members buying shares worth Rs. 1,000, but paying only Rs. 5 per share as part paid, or in all 25,000 shares; (c) 1,000 shareholding members, each buying four shares, but paying only Rs. 5 per share; (d) while 1,000 shareholding members, each buying one share of Rs. 20, but paying only Rs. 5 per share. Non-shareholding sympathisers will pay Rs. 2 only, as "Entrance Fee."—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

The Temperance Federation held a grand reception on Wednesday morning at Y.M.C.A. Auditorioum Bangalore, Bishop Robinson presiding, when eulogistic references were made on Mr. Johnson's commendable career in the cause of humanity.—A. P.

RANGOON NEWS.

BOYCOTT OF WHYTE COMMITTEE

LOCAL GOVT'S ATTITUDE

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

Hon. A. P. Whyte, Chairman, Burma Reform Comittee, arrived to-day. The first witness to be examined on Friday will be Mr. Lewishon, Chief Secretary. Two notes of the local Government on the Reforms, submitted to the Whyte Committee have found a way into the Press through some witnesses to whom they were sent for information. They show the local Government is favourable to direct election, and has asked for a qualified number, of the rgest possible electorate over seventy per cent of the legislative Councils elected.

The attitude of the Burman leaders is apparently hostile to giving evidence before the Committee, but evidence will be given by several Burmans. Indians are claiming communal representation which the local Government advocated only for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, inequalities in the representation of other communities being provided for by nomination.

The new Americal Consul, Mr. Moffatt, formerly of Antwerp, has arrived to relieve Mr. T. Korling.

A notice issued by the Traffic Manager, Burma Railways, orders the staff to note that reserved European third-class compartments are intended for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Burmans and Indians wearing European dress who appear to follow the Anglo-Indian habit of life.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

COMING SEASON'S ENTRIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The following are first entries for the King Emperor's Cup:—Aleli, Royal Charter, Violinist, Our Stephen, Ridiculous, Not Much, Daylight, Patrol, Brendan, Charlies Smile, Good Health, Plymouth Rock, Roubaix, Gell Metal, Star of India, Quarryman, Western Wave, Bruce Lodge, Scatwell, Galway Gatem Crenides, St. Quin.

The following are first entries for the Prince of Wales Cup:—Resilience, Ridiculous, Not Much, Gold Gainer, Plymouth Rock, Bell Metal, Notbutwell, Frotwork, Star of India, Quarryman, Western Wave, Galway Gate, Crenides, St Quin.

The following are the first entries for the Viceroy's Cup:—Place Royale, Aleli, Royal Charter, Violinist, Traceable, Bridgend, Ridiculous, Seremist, Gadtuna, Plaxtol, Not Much, Broadford, Ugly Gosling, Kilcoon, First Flier, Unitoi, Misrilal, Daylight Patrol, Brendan, Charlies Smile, Good Health, Sun Stroke, Roseytread, St Nathe, Bell Metal, Happy Iola, Steel Blue, Solo Bridge, Bruce Lodge, Scatwell, St Quin, Crenides.

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MR. ANDREWS.

ARRIVAL AND WELCOME IN NAIROBI.

ADDRESS FROM INDIANS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nairobi station was crowded yesterday with Indians to meet Mr. C. F. Andrews who arrived by the up mail from Mombasa.

He received a warm welcome from the Asiatic community and amid many cheers was garlanded and presented with many floral bouquets.

AN INTERVIEW.

Seizing an opportunity an *E. A. Standard* representative had a brief interview with Mr. Andrews, who said that his first and foremost view of life was that of the humanitarian.

He had come to East Africa in order to consider questions with regard to education, sanitation and the social uplifting of the Indian community and one of his points was to see into the condition of the Railway employees, and also to consult with them as to their grievances with regard to racial discrimination. He was going to do his utmost to help towards a satisfactory solution.

The Government of India had asked him to report to them from time to time on anything that he thought to be worth special notice. He had always been in close touch with the Government on all question affecting the Crown Colonies, Fiji or East Africa, and also with regard to the South African matters.

Mr. Andrews said he was extremely anxious to meet Europeans who were out here, and he would take every opportunity that was afforded to him of doing so. He hoped to have a little more time to do this than on the occasion of his last visit.

Among the questions he wished to study was the Highlands. He also wanted to consider very carefully indeed, the question of any change in the immigration regulations, as to whether it would really be helpful to the country to make the immigration security higher than at present. His mind on that question was quite open. When he was here on his previous visit, he thought the requirements might be slightly raised in order to prevent the immigrants coming who would inevitably drift to the slums. He wanted to reconsider very carefully the whole of that problem which to him was a very vital one indeed.

Franchise.

The question of franchise seemed to him to be one for settlement by compromise.

One of the main points that he had come over to deal with was Indian education. He had done his best to get the Government of India to send over an Educational Commissioner from the I.C.S., but the Budget in India like most other countries was not elastic just now, and it had probably been postponed for financial reasons. It was hoped, however, that the Commissioner would be coming here and he was looking forward to that gentleman's arrival in January or February next.

"I have noticed very carefully His Excellency's words about the truces on the Indian question," said Professor Andrews, "and I need hardly add it was with that object that I have come to the Colony to help to make a truce; or in other words to find a possible solution." To that end, he said, he would do his utmost, while here, to avoid any single word of an inflammatory nature.

He much appreciated the warmth with which the Indian community welcomed him. It was more like coming back to old friends and he regretted he could not remain in Kenya as long as he would like. He would leave for a visit to Uganda at the end of next week and after spending a fortnight there, would return to Nairobi for a few days after which he would leave for India about November 17.

Racial Discrimination.

Questioned on his principles on the Indian question. Professor Andrews said that he held very strongly indeed the principle that there should be no racial or religious discrimination of any kind, Merit alone should be the standard in every single thing. What he wished to do was to find out how this could be worked out in practice, because it was only in the details of practice that the difficulties arose in working out principles.

The atitude of the Government of India was absolutely final now. Lord Chelmsford made the declaration of racial equality at the end of his Viceroyalty in January 1921 and Lord Reading had put this one single demand in the very forefront of his whole administration. The very first speech Lord Reading made in India dealt primarily with this question. In India they were all trying to work this question out as equitably as they possibly could, and naturally they wished to see this question in East Africa carried forward to an equitable solution as speedily as possible.

Professor Andrews will address a mass meeting of Indians at the Theatre Royal to-morrow afternoon.

As Professor Andrews stepped out of the compartment at the Railway Station, Mr. M. A. Desai addressed him in the following words:

"On behalf of the Indian Community of Nairobi, the capital of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, I beg to extend our sincere welcome to you on your second visit, and hope that your short stay amongst us will be pregnant with pleasant results and that your disinterested and noble activities in the cause of humanity will create a right understanding amongst different sections of the community and will also go a long way to remove racial prejudice from this struggling though promising Colony.

"I have no doubt that you will be pleased to learn that following upon the resolution of the Imperial Conference the Secretary of State for the Colonies has accepted and agreed to put into practice Cecil Rhodes' formula of "Equal rights for civilised men" and we sincerely hope that you will succeed in convincing your countrymen of the utter futility and dangers underlying their unreasonable attitude towards the grant of rights to the British Indian subjects and to impress on their minds that for the sake of the peace of the world and the great political experiment of Empire building by different races, a right sort of understanding between the white and coloured people is absolutely essential and that it can only be achieved by granting the right of self determination to the different small nations and communities at present under the domination of the white race.

"In conclusion I again extend onr hearty welcome to you."—"The East African Standard.

ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the address given to Mr. Andrews by the Indian Community of Nairobi at the Theatre Royal on the 16th October:—To the Revd. Prof. C. F. Andrews, Nairobi.

Sir,—On behalf of the Indian Community of Nairobi, we, the Members of the Managing Committee of the Indian Association, Nairobi, beg to offer you our most hearty and cordial welcome to the Capital of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. We cannot sufficiently thank you for the trouble you have taken in coming over a second time to this Country. We are fully aware of the fact, that you are very badly needed in India, but never did we feel more the necessity of your presence here to guide us than at the present time.

We look upon you, Sir, as an expert on the question of Indian abroad for you have studied it in different parts of the World. With the knowledge of your success in solving difficult problems in the past, we have confidence that you will be able to solve our own which will face you now. Your signal service to the cause of humanity are thoroughly well known by every Indian and your name is revered in India and has become a household word among us. Our love, respect and esteem for you is quite irrespective of race, caste, creed or colour. We esteem you as a man and as a friend.

By your frequent visits to the Colonies and Dominions where Indians are domiciled and by your thorough study of their position and status on the spot, you have rendered an estimable service to Great Britain your own country. At the same time, it is equally true that your personality has captured the Indian heart. You have proved in this way a link between the rulers and the ruled, and your words and actions have brought peace, again and again where strife was imminent.

During your first visit, your intervention removed the moral stigma from India's name in this Colony. It resulted in the repudiation of the Economic Commission Report by the Colonial Report.

In India, you have successfully represented the difficulties of Indians in East Africa and secured for us the support both of the Government and of the people. It is mainly through your efforts, that we are confident of a peaceful solution of our difficulties to-day. As soon as we heard of your coming we were certain that you would bring us peace. We have reached a very critical stage. A great experiment has to be made locally. Different races with different traditions are called upon to build up a new civilisation, which shall be suited to the genious of this country and climate. Through you and through the great friend and teacher, whose memory you so deeply revere, Rabindra Nath Tagore, we have learnt to believe that the meeting of East and West is possible and that the future of the world demands it. Your appearance on the scene is Godsend to all of us and we feel it to be so from the depth of our hearts. For you have always thought us to put away all bitterness and to be fairminded and considerate, remembering the words of our own great Indian Teacher, the Lord Budha, who said "Evil cannot be overcome by evil, but only by what is good." You have shown us, as a Christian, what the meaning of those words is, and we have tried to remember what you have told us on your former visit about them. We shall be glad to hear from you this time, again, the new message which you have to give us. We know that it will come to us from one who loves us, and we shall give it our deepest attention. Once more we extend you our hearty welcome amongst us.

Mr. Andrews made a fitting reply.

The Indian Community feels confident that with the help of Mr. Andrews they would be able to bring the solution of the Indian question to a satisfactory conclusion.

ANGORA FUNDS.

PROGRAMME OF COLLECTIONS IN POONA.

The President of the Khilafat Committee Poona begs to inform all Hindus, Muhamedans and Parsis, that the Khilafat volunwill go from house to house in every Mohalla teers will go from house to house in every Mohalla and in everyy Peth in the city and in the camp, to collect money for the Angora Fund. The collection of the Angora Fund. The collaPmnf,iyzsetarms Angora Fund commences from the 2-11-21 to 7-11-21. This is a religious work and all the Muslim brethren should think it a bounden duty to render as much help to this Fund as possible. The rich and poor should subscribe according to t eir abilities. The merchant class is specially requested to render as much help as they can.

PATNA NEWS.

WEAVING EXHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Nov. 2.

In the Patna Weaving Exhibition, Mr. E. V. Sassoon of Sasson Ltd., Bombay, has offered a gold medal for the best dhoti with solid border. A gold medal to be called after Lady Sinha for the best article wholly or partly of tussor, has also been offered.

In the next session of the Bihar and Orissa Council, Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh, will move that government be urged to nominate a man to represent the depressed classes in all the local boards and municipalities.

THE SPIRIT OF IRELAND.

THINGS THE BRITISH PEOPLE CANNOT UNDERSTAND.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

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The following is the second of the series of articles which Mr. B. G. Horniman has contributed to the "Catholic Herald" as its special correspondent in Ireland:—

II.

In his statement on the Irish situation in the House of Commons on the adjournment Mr. Lloyd George emphasised what he described as the universal approbation of the British Government's offer to Sinn Fein. The British press harps on this. All over the world, we are told, the offer made by Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet is regarded as exceedingly generous; not only does it mark the limit to which the British Cabinet feels it can go, it is the utmost limit to which anyone could or does expect to go!

How far this claim is justified, not having access to the world's press, I am unable to say. But, knowing what I do of the extent to which the public in this country is misled regarding the opinion in foreign countries about British policy, and knowing also Mr. Lloyd George's audacity in these matters, I am not at all convinced. I have only been able to find in the English press the views of foreign journals, which might be expected either to be friendly towards the British proposals or to be taken in at the first blush by the trick played by the latter in publishing General Smuts's letter before the actual terms of the offer were made known.

THE SMUTS'S LETTER.

Nor have we heard much of opinions that might have been expressed since the answer of Mr. De Valera was published. The dishonesty of the Prime Minister's attitude and procedure is mnifest to anyone who takes the trouble to think—and Mr. George knows the public does not trouble to think,—General Smuts' letter was a plausible and—to those who cannot realise how transcendant in the Irish mind is the maintenance of the claim to independence, pure and simple, as the first principle—an effective appeal to the Irish people to accept a status in the British Empire equal to that of South Africa and the other self-governing Dominions. The terms of the British Government do not constitute Dominion status. But the British Premier calculated, and calculated rightly, that the impression created by General Smuts's letter and the prestige of his name, if the letter anticipated the publication of his terms, would camouflage the whole issue.

CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE.

Now, all this is very clever. Mr. Lloyd George has created the impression and the atmosphere he wanted in this country, but he does not appreciate, perhaps—his favourable critics do not—what an unfortunate effect tactics of that kind were likely to have, and did have, on the Irish people. Full of natural suspicion of the bona-fides of any offer that came from the British Government, they naturally saw in this manoeuvre from the outset an attempt to jockey them into accepting something that was not what it pretended to be. If I had been in Mr. De Valera's place I should have said: "You talk about Dominion status, but it is not what you are offering us. Offer us unadulterated Dominion status and we will talk." But then I am an Englishman, and Englishmen have not the stearfastness in holding to first principles and ideals which distinguish the Irish, and it is not for me to say that Mr. De Vadera and his colleagues were wrong in stating clearly and uncompromisingly as the first principle, by which they stand or fall, the sovereign right of the Irish people to decide for themselves, and not to have any settlement forced upon them, whatever it might be.

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

That in adopting this attitude the Irish President and his Cabinet were interpreting rightly the wishes of their people is quite clear to anyone who has studied the situation on the spot, even for a brief period, with the honest aim of, not trying to find out something favourable to his own point of view, but the real feeling of the country. During my short stay in Ireland I made it my business to talk to a many different kinds of people as I could in the time at my disposal, without too much attention to declared Sinn Feiners and others who might be expected to express only one view. It is impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary unanimity that one finds in the desire for independence, even among those who, perhaps two years or only a year ago would have expressed a difftrent opinion. English people do not realise yet the tremendous effect of a campaign of atrocity and frightfulness on the minds of a people, such as the Lloyd George Government let loose on Ireland. It has hardened and made more bitter the majority who were against British rule before, and it has converted and rendered equally bitter a great part of the minority who were formerly supporters of the Union.

A HARD TASK.

It is not surprising. The fiends of hell, there is no lesser word for it, were sent to run amok in the South of Ireland, and the feeling that remains for the British Government, though not, I think, for the British people—who, to do them credit, the Irish largely absolve from complicity, and only blame for apathy and ignorance—is comparable only to that which exists in France and Belgium against the Germans. It is curious that it is not understood or realised in this country, seeing how full-mouthed the English are in their denunciation of German barbarity and fulsome in their expressions of sympathy for its victims. But then the English public have never been able to understand that atrocity and frightfulness do not cease to be atrocious or frightful, or to become excusable, when they are perpetrated, for good reasons shown, by British authority. And it is a hard task to make many people in this country understand why the Irishman is not ready, at the first appeal to call off the fight, to shake hands and join in the game of "forget and forgive", which John Bull plays so beautifully when the forgetting and forgiving has to be done by the other side.

"THE ONLY HOPE."

But it is difficult to see how there can be any satisfactory settlement of the Irish question unless and until there is a better appreciation of the state of Irish feeling towards the British Government at this moment. And one despairs that the British public will ever understand Ireland or the Irish. The only hope lies in the fact that there is a greater unanimity in Ireland now—as I have said—in the desire to get rid of British dominance than there has ever been. Even a Unionist land agent said to me: "You English never did understand the Irish, and you never will, and the sooner you get out and leave us to ourselves the better." I have heard the same wish expressed by others, previously upholders of the Union. "You are very nice people individually", they said in effect, "but you are not fit to control or dominate other races, and we see no attraction or advantage in belonging to the British Empire."

Of course, that is very difficult for the average Englishman to understand. Ireland has now the opportunity, cry Mr. Lloyd George and his chorus in the press, of joining, as a free people, the proudest association of peoples in the world. They are amazed that so attractive a proposal should leave Irishmen cold. They cannot understand that the desire for freedom may go so far as not even to be trammelled by association with the might that has exploited and domineered all over the world; that there can be any reluctance to become a partner in expioitation and domination instead of being a victim. It is deplorable and incomprehensible ambition to want to be a little nation like Holland or Denmark, without any proud associations or imperialistic aspirations. Bpt then the Irish are an illogical nation of dreamers. They cannot be practical.

IRELAND'S IDEALS.

In a review of the late Mr. MacSwiney's wonderful book, just posthumously published, a Liberal journal eulogises his ideals and his philosophy, but, it declares, it is all a beautiful dream, and men and nations must be practicable if they are to exist. The Englishman cannot understand that men may prefer to pursue their ideals to the grave and cease to exist rather than sacrifice them. But MacSwiney expresses the view of Ireland. He is not a solitary dreamer. It is useless to declare, as this Liberal journal does, that the Irish are a practical people in the English sense. They are practical in the Irish sense, which is the logical sense of standing to your principles and not selling your birthright for a mess of pottage. And, if the Irish have to go down in the renewal of a struggle so terrible—and in spite of their longing or peace, I believe they are prepared to face the renewal of the struggle—thank God there will have been one people who were ready to perish rather than sacrifice their ideal of right in the face of force!

But if the struggle is renewed will the Irish go down? The ordeal before them would be terrible to contemplate. But is the ordeal, that the British Government themselves would have to face, less terrible? And, having gone to the utmost limit which a civilised world could tolerate without breaking the spirit of the Irish people or defeating the power of physical resistance, could they hope by the continued application of force to achieve the desired end of imposing their will on Ireland? The impression I have gained is that Ireland has already won the victory. That is the result of my own observations, which I must discuss in further articles.

(To be continued.)

MR. CHOTANI'S GIFT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please print the following few lines in your valued paper and oblige.

I have read with happy pleasure the news you published to-day regarding the munificent gift of 5,000 spining wheels to be donated by Seth M. M. H. Chotani. May I take this opportunity to suggest that the wheels should be worked in afflicted Malabar by the refugees in the Congress camps there and not in Bombay as desired by Mr. Chotani.—Yours, etc.

S. G. N.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CEAMBER AND BUREAU.

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

Those members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber who are willing to sign the petition re. the boycott of the Princes' Visit to the Resident and Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, can sign the petition at the following places:—

(1) At Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Thairsee's Office, 70, Apollo Street.
(2) At Mr. Narandas Purshotham's shop.
(3 Khadi Bhandara, Princess Street, Mulji Jetha Market.
(4) At Govindji Vasanji's Cheera Bazaar.
(5) At Govindji Vasanji's Grant Road.

MEERUT AUTUMN RACE.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 1.

GURMUKTSTAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 1,250 to winner, Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 300 to third. A high weight handicap for horses in the third division.

Mr. Vernon's BALIRA, 10-13, Barden 1
Mr. Hobday's CHATTERBOX, 7-0, Bona ... 2
Baubu Hari Raj Singh' LUNA, 7-6, Japeth 3

PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, and Rs. 250 to third. A high weight handicap for c.b. ponies 14 and under and English, and Australia ponies, 14/1 and under.

J. R. Hobday's MOOI, 8-0, Alfred 1
Maharaja Patiala's BALLINCURA, 11-7, Harrison 2
Major Whetaker's RAN KISHORE, 8-8, Country Maid 3

TAYLOR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 300 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Hybols Monsieur' JAMES, 8-8, Northmore 1
Mr. Gold's FORRARD AWAY, 9-7, Barden 2
Raja Sripal Singh's STEEL BARREL, 7-7, Japeth 3

JODHPUR CUP.—Distance 2 miles over the steeple chase course.

A cup value Rs. 750, presented by H. H. Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur, and Rs. 700 to winner Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 300 to third. A steeple chase for horses bona-fide and unconditionally property of officers of H. M. S. Navy, army and royal air force, on full pay officers of the Indian civil service and Gazetted officers of the Imperial service on the full pay and officers of the auxiliary force India to be ridden by those qualified to enter.

Mr. J. E. Crowther's LADY DISDAIN, 10-10, Mr. Steer 1
Captain J. Wellington's BOHUNK, 11-10, Thompson 2
Captain Rayneau and Col. Gordangill's SUSSIE, 10-10, Captain Martin 3

NAUCHANDI PLATE.—Distance R. C. and 100 yards.

Rs. 900 to winner, Rs. 400 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Z. A. Hashing's BOLT AWAY, 8-7, Brownlee 1
Captain Nethergot's HONEY, 9-12, Pullin ... 2
T. H. Chandrika and Mr. S. Khanna's MUBROOK, 8-10, Japeth 3
Mr. Norman's ORDER ROCKFELLER, 8-0, Mitchell 4

BIJNOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Presented by R. C. T. C., Rs. 1,000 to winner Rs. 500 to second, and Rs. 250 to third. A high-weight handicap for C. B. horses 3 years' old and upwards.

General Raja Sir Hari Singh's BELGRAVEN, 9-13, Trahan 1
Maharaja of Mysore's COBBLE, 9-7, Bona ... 2
Major G. R. Khotts' DELEASSINA, 7-0, Hoyt 3
Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 11-3, Harrison 4

HQRSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 2.

The following horses are left in for the second day'e races in a Meerut Autumn Meeting (coming off on 3rd November):—

STAYER'S PLATE.—Distance 2 miles (over hurdles):—

Pleyon 12-7, Joyous Garde 11-2, Susie Ready Made 9-0.

THE EMBRIDGESHIRE PLATE.—Distanse 6 furlongs.

Balira 13-0 Highfield Lady 7-12, Irish Folly (?)

MEERUT GOLD CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Allinacura 11-7, Wailly 8-0, Indian Made 7-0, Kishorer 7-8.

MEERUT SILVER VASE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Glencoe 11-13, Arabknight 8-9, Rainbow 9-6, Axis 8-11, Garland 8-9, Peaceday 8-0, Vernon 8-0, Logic 7-12, Cartridge 7-12, Rangoon 7-12, Avala 7-9, Signaller 7-9, Ooatomio 7-9, Fairy Gold 7-4, Tasseer 7-0, Turk 7-0.

SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Smiling Morn 11-7, Garden Reach 11-6, Middleton 10-13, Empty Title 10-11, Lady Primrose 10-7, Sage 10-6.

NORTH WESTERN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Downey Boy 9-12, Forraro Away 9-10, Higher Level 9-6, Witch Doctor 7-12, Luna 7-6, Lafarine 7-5, Capricorn 7-0.

STEWARD'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Red Duke 5-30, Cobble 11-7, Belgraven 10-0, Maple 11-0, Sea Trip 7-12, Furious 7-6.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULTS OF MELBOURNE CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 2.

The following is the result of the Melbourne Cup:—(1) Sister Olive, (2) The Rover, (3) Amazonia.

Betting was 16 to 1 against Sister Olive, 10 to 1 against the Rover, 12 to 1 against Amazonia. Twenty-five ran. Won by three-quarters of length, one head.

BRITISH FEATHER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

JOE FOX BEATS MIKE HONEYMAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 2.

In a twenty rounds contest at the National Sporting Club for the featherweight championship of Britain Joe Fox of Leeds beat Mike Honeyman, holder on points.

FEATHER WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Nov. 2.

At the National Sporting Club for the Feather-weight Championship of Britain, the bout was uninteresting owing to the almost continual clinching. Mike Honeyman scored well with left leads to face and body, but Joe Fox was always boring in and he did better in in-fighting. In thirteenth round, Fox dro Honeyman to ropes and knocked him down with heavy left and rights. The struggle was most evenly contested and the referee decided in favour of Fox after the judges had disagreed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

Second LL.B. Exam. Results, University Hall 6-30 p.m.

Late Sir P. M. Mehta's Sixth Anniversary celebration, Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

The steamer "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

ERULKAR—On the 31st day of October, 1921, at Imperial House, Lamington Road, Bombay, the wife of Dr. Abraham S. Erulkar of a daughter.

R1238

DEATH.

KAPADIA—On the 2nd instant, from double pneumonia. Hormusji Rustomji Kapadia deeply regretted by the Staff of W. F. Murdoch and Co.

R1242

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. I. will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, this Thursday (evening) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MR. JAYKAR'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Mr. M. R. Jaykar, will deliver a public lecture on "The Punjaub Episode" to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall.

IN AID OF KHULNA FUND.

The Charity Concert, organised by Misses A. D. Navroji and Mrs. A. P. Subavalla, in aid of Khulna Famine Relief Fund, comes off on the 26th at the Gaiety. There will be Tableux vivants from Hindu mythology and high class Indian music.

THE BOY SCOUTS HEADQUARTERS.

The office of the Boy Scouts Headquarters, Poona, will open at Bombay from 5th to 23rd November, in the Public Works Department Secretariat. All letters, etc., should be addressed accordingly.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the general body will be held on the 12th instant at 8-30 p.m. in the Byculla D. C. Offices, (Plot No. 24), Sankli Street, 1st Cross Street, for the election of a new Managing Committee.

BYCULLA D. C. C. ELECTION.

The election of the six delegates from the Byculla Ward to the Indian National Congress of the 36th Session at Ahmedabad will take place on the 8th instant between 7 and 11 a.m. at the Byculla offices, situated at Sankli Street, 1st Cross Street, (plot No. 24).

The nomination forms duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Byculla D. C. Committee should be sent to the Byculla D. C. Office, on or before the 6th instant, between 7 and 10 a.m. and 6 and 9 p.m. daily. The delegates must be members of the Byculla D. C. Committee

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Under the patronage of H. G. the Archbishop of Bombay, and under the auspices of the Mahim Catholic Association, a grand Variety Entertainments will be given in the Mahim Fort at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday the 5th and 6th instant, in aid of the Parish School of Our Lady of Victories, and the Mahim Catholic Association. Mr. D. J. Ferreira and Mr. P. A. Baptista will preside on the first and second day respectively.

SIR P. M. MEHTA ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting is called on Saturday next the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to celebrate the sixth Anniversary Day of the Late Sir P. M. Mehta when his Biographer Mr. H. P. Mody will preside. There will be short speeches and songs specially composed for the occasion.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL FALL.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Chuna Yoosuf (18) who fall from hatch No. 3 of S. S. the "Zayani" lying in No. 6 Birth, Victoria Dock.

The evidence showed that the deceased was putting on covering planks on the top when he lost his balance and fall down.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ASSAULT.

Another inquest was held on the body of Bala Surya who was injured in a fracas on Monday night at Delysle Road.

Further enquiry in this case has been adjourned.

ALLEGED POISONING.

An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday on the body of Baboo Subalak (28) a washerman who died in J. J. Hospital yesterday.

The evidence showed that Mr. Laxman and his wife gave deceased some liquid substance in a bottle. After bathing some of the liquid Baboo got burning sensation in his throat. He threw some liquid on his dhotar which too got burnt. He was removed to the hospital, when he died.

Further enquiry is adjourned.

ALLEGED USE OF USED POSTAL STAMPS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Cowasji J. Petigara, Superintendent, C. I. D. charged Umiashanker Prabhushanker Vohra, a typist in the Prince of Wales Museum, with using as genuine an already used postal stamp and writing anonymous threatening letters against the Prince of Wales.

The accused was arrested on Tuesday and his house was searched by Khan Bahadur Petigara.

The case has been remanded for further enquiries.

ARRETS AT MUTTRA.

(Associated Press.)

MUTTRA, Nov. 2.

Further arrests have been made there bringing the total number to 37.

SUGAR SPECULATOR ADJUDICATED BANKRUPT.

WELTEVREDEN, Oct. 29.

The British Indian Sugar Speculator, Ganee Hajee Ahmad Samabaya has to-day been finally adjudicated bankrupt. His possessions total about 7,000,000 guilders, while his debts amount to 16,500,000 guilders.

NEW BOOKS

	Rs.	As
GREATER INDIA By Rabindranath Tagore	2	8
A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi ..	1	8
ETHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi ..	0	8
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews ..	1	0
The TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman ..	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews	1	0
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 3rd November, 1921.

EGYPT.

A well-known Indian leader, who has no faith in Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation movement, is reported to have recently expressed the view that none but the British Government can give India Swaraj. By this, he, doubtless, meant that without the willing co-operation of the British Government Indians will not be able to achieve the freedom they desire and must have. We are fully aware that this opinion is shared by a large number of our countrymen who have devoted any thought to the subject. But such a view hardly finds an echo among peoples like the Irish and the Egyptians, who are situated more or less similarly to Indians at the present day. What is the belief in Ireland? Do the Irish believe that the British would willingly help them to emancipate them or do they take it for granted that salvation cannot come that way but will be attained only by the Irish themselves asserting their rights? Mr. Bernard Shaw's advice to the Egyptians to assert themselves and demonstrate their unity and nationhood, and his view that Egypt will not be emancipated or set free by anybody except the Egyptians themselves, is more in consonance with the teachings of history, especially the history of British imperialism, than the view of the Indian leader, referred to above, that only the British Government can confer on Indians the gift of Swaraj.

It may be said that the case of the Boer republics of South Africa rather strengthens the latter view, but there, too, it will be found that it was the solidarity of the Boer nation and the strength of the feeling behind the demand for self-government more than the benevolent attitude of the British Government of the day that enabled the Boers to win the measure of self-government which they are enjoying to-day. And the recent outspoken declaration of General Smuts regarding South Africa's representation at the Washington Conference shows how jealous even an "imperial" statesman like him is of the natural rights of his people. Ireland, India and Egypt are all coming steadily to realise the truth of the pregnant remark of Mr. Bernard Shaw in different degrees and to shape their respective national movements accordingly, in their different ways. In Egypt, national activity, under the inspiration of Zaghloul Pasha, has run in channels that indicates that the Egyptians have begun to think and act for themselves. Nevertheless Mr. Bernard Shaw's advice, that they should begin to organise the nation and demonstrate in a practical manner their fitness for freedom, are not beside the point. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian nation has girded up its loins to win Swaraj, but, while the essentials of the present situation and the ultimate goal are the same in the three countries, the method which India has adopted, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, is one that has never been tried in history. The fundamental principle on which this method is based is non-violence. The Indian people will adhere to this method, in every possible contingency, for they are convinced that not only is it the most effective method for the purpose, but it is also the only possible method by which peace and good-will among the nations of the world can be established.

In the case of Egypt there is a special factor which necessitates the early abolition of the Protectorate. There is a definite and solemn pledge of the British Government, reiterated from time to time, to abolish the Protectorate and evacuate the country. The war has ended and there is not the slightest excuse for Great Britain to refuse to honour the pledge. Will she be true to herself or will she prefer that the fulfilment of the pledge should be wrested from her against her inclinations and all the graciousness of the act removed therefrom? But whatever part the British Government choose to play in the negotiations now in progress with the Egyptian leaders, the duty of the Egyptians themselves must be very clear to them. If their demand is granted—it will be all well. But if it is not granted and the Government of Adly Pasha is induced into acquiescence of further "protection" for the people, which the latter do not want, then there is no doubt the latter will take their destiny into their own hands.

A DESPERATE HOPE?

"The Nation and the Athenam" draws attention to the fatality of "our rule" in India that, in times of crisis and opportunity, the executive policy should always bear a dual aspect. "Lord Reading's action in regard to the Rowlatt Act," it says, "is being weighed by all India against the arrest and prosecution of the brothers Mahomed and Shaukat Ali." And the journal concludes: "Hitherto the Prince's imperial progresses have been detached altogether from anything that might remotely be associated with imperial policies. If that method is contemplated in regard to the Indian tour, it had far better be abandoned. But if Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu together can frame and carry through a scheme by means of which the Prince of Wales will go to India as the herald of a new and courageous purpose, the visit may count as an epoch-marking event." Here is an opportunity for Lord Reading. The Indian people are willing, nay eager, to welcome the Prince of Wales with open arms, if he comes to India *after* the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs are righted and their country's demand for Swaraj is met to their satisfaction by arrangement with Britain. They entertain nothing but the deepest feelings of respect for the Prince himself as for his august father, but they love their honour too much to let the bureaucracy mislead the world as to their real feelings by exploiting the Prince's visit for its own ends, that is, for perpetuating the present system of administration that is out of touch with them and has lost their confidence. Their quarrel is not with the Prince but with this system.

We note that a contemporary, true to its latter-day traditions, has sought grossly to misrepresent the attitude of the Indian people as expressed by Mahatma Gandhi. It says that "his (Mr. Gandhi's) insinuations and suggestions are as insulting as they are base in their deliberate attempt to misrepresent both the character of the Prince and the object of his visit to India." We can only describe the journal's effusion as a malicious falsehood. Mahatma Gandhi has made no insinuations and suggestions, apart from the fact that he is incapable of such subterfuges. His fight is as open as it is clean. He has expressed the Indian attitude towards the Prince in language that only those who are not loyal adherents to scrupulous methods of controversy can mistake. "Any injury or insult to the Prince by us will be a greater wrong done by us to Islam on India than any the English have done." These words of Mahatma Gandhi are as unequivocal as they are eloquent. In fact, in boycotting all functions in connection with the Prince's visit, the Indian people will be honouring the Prince the more. His visit, despite protestations to the country, is meant to create the illusion in the mind of people outside India, and especially the British people, that all's well with India, that her people are satisfied with the present policy of the Government of India and the British Government. The Indian people regard it as a duty they owe to their country to protest against this propaganda of deception. And they have no doubt the Prince will fully appreciate their attitude and as he loves his own country, he will respect the feelings of those who place the honour of their country above everything else. But it is not yet too late for the Prince's visit to be made an occasion of universal rejoicing throughout the country. Lord Reading has but openly to make the cause of Turkey the cause of his own Government and to make it a point of honour between himself and Mr. Lloyd George's Government, to undo the Punjab wrong and to enter into negotiation with the Congress for the settlement of the demand for Swaraj. Will Lord Reading rise to the occasion. Or is this hope of a desperate kind?

Notes of the Day.

The Welsh Wizard

Even his worst detractors will feel it difficult to withhold from Mr. Lloyd George the meed of praise due to him for his adroit and at the same time straightforward defence of his Government in connection with the negotiations now proceeding with the Sinn Fein leaders. The Premier is nothing if he is not a political weather prophet—and he is shrewd enough to realise that in the present circumstances the country will fully support him in coming to terms with Ireland, though the Tory die-hards may consider it as parleying with "rebels". To a section of Unionists the Sinn Fein leaders are a gang of murderers, to sit at one table with whom would be the height of political and moral depravity! Yet Mr. Lloyd George has succeeded in inducing some of his Unionist colleagues, like Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead to consent to such a treasonable step! Nay, Mr. Lloyd George quotes history to justify his heresy! No wonder he received the support not only of his own Coalitionist followers, but even of the Independent Liberals and Labourites. Wonderful, in truth, is the wizardry of the "Little Welshman"!

India's Claim for Swaraj.

The change in the Congress creed, which was effected at Nagpur last December, has given rise to a small faction of ill-informed critics, who have tried to assail it on the ground that, if acted upon, it would expose India to red ruin. The opposition to the change is prompted either by selfishness or from a total incompetence to understand the part which sentiment plays in the affairs of men apart, of course, from the merits of the Indian demand. India can well afford to ignore both these types of opposition, and proceed to work out her own destiny in consonance with her great ideals. This point formed the theme of a brief but thoughtful address by Maulana Hasrat Mohani at the United Provinces Provincial Conference which met at Agra last week. How soon the goal which the Congress has in view will be reached will depend on the people themselves and the spirit of self-sacrifice in which they are prepared to work. All the signs of the times point to one conclusion, and that is that the people are becoming everyday more disciplined and united for common and concerted action, and the time is not far distant when, by the overwhelming momentum of the national will, the bureaucratic machine, too cumbersome and inert, will topple down completely and be replaced by a more humane and satisfactory machinery that will be malleable to the general will of the people.

The Mutual Need.

How effectively every one may contribute towards this consummation, the country has been told by Mahatma Gandhi. The cooperators and their patrons are harping ever and anon on India's weakness as a military power and her so-called dependence on Great Britain in other directions, too, and contend that any attempt on India's part to cut herself adrift from her foreign leading strings must inevitably make her a prey to foreign aggression and internal anarchy. But Indians, instead of being scared away by a blood-curdling bogey, have been conscious of the fact that these fears are more imaginary than real. The introduction of meaningless or unworkable reforms in an essentially out-of-date system of Government may stave off the day of its crumbling to pieces by the very weight of its own defects, but it has failed to divert the national mind from the pursuit of its aims. The present system, as Maulana Hasrat Mohani said, "has been sufficiently tested", and, according to the Persian proverb, "to test that which is already tested is folly." This, then, is no time for frittering away our efforts. "India is a self-sustained continent, where all the necessities of life, all climates and all classes of people are found. It does not in any respect depend on foreign help, and the spirit of freedom having once awakened, it cannot be swallowed up by any other country." This is no time for mystery or equivocation. Frankly, as Mahatma Gandhi has said, India is out for replacing the present soulless and soul-destroying system of administration by Swaraj, under which India will not only cultivate but nourish friendly relations with Great Britain. For Britain needs India and India needs Britain as a friend but not as a master.

The Governor's Constitutional Position.

Anent our remarks on the ruling that the Governor's speeches are not open to discussion in the Legislative Council of his province, the following from a correspondent is worthy of consideration:—"In the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar as its President gave a ruling, which, if its implications had been properly appreciated, would never have failed to evoke strong protests from the people's representatives. It was given in the course of the debate on the Government demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 85 lakhs for operations connected with Bombay development. The scheme of the development of Bombay being the child of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, his name naturally figured prominentiy in the various criticisms which the non-official members felt bound to make. In the opinion of the President, any mention of his Excellency's name was against parliamentary practice and as such must be avoided. He added by way of explanation that as his Excellency was a representative of his Majesty, whom it was the English practice to regard as above politics, he (Sir Narayan) had no hesitation in following the Speaker's example in disallowing any further reference to his Excellency. He, however, made it clear that whenever the members wanted to refer to his Excellency, they should mention the Government for the time being. The above ruling, in my opinion, is based on a misapprehension of the Governor's position in Indian polity and on the President's desire to follow blindly English parliamentary practice."

Not a Mere Figure-head.

The correspondent continues:—"Sir Narayan seems to suppose that the Governor's position is analogous to that of his Majesty in England. It is however, a mistake to think so. Not only is the Governor not a diminutive replica of the King, but there appears to be little in common between the functions of both. If the Governorship is the Indian counterpart of any office in England, it is that of the Prime Minister, and not of the King. He should, therefore, be no more beyond public criticism than the Prime Minister. Like the latter the Governor also has some State departments directly under his charge. As is well-known, Sir George Lloyd is responsible for the administration of the Political and Foreign departments and his identification with the development of Bombay involving an expenditure of crores upon crores of the taxpayer's money is so complete that he cannot possibly escape criticism at the hands of the public for some obviously objectionable doings of the Bombay Development Directorate. The President's attempt thus to screen him from public censure on the ground of his being above politics is thoroughly unjustifiable and is sure to be looked upon by the members of the Legislative Council as constituting a serious encroachment on their rights and privileges as the accredited custodians of public interests. It is to be hoped that the non-official members of the local legislature will take prompt measures to bring home to the proper quarters the mistaken notion as to the Governor's constitutional position, which forms the basis of the President's ruling in question."

Sir Ibrahim's Successor.

No official announcement has yet been made as to the successor of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as member of the Governor's Executive Council. Sir Ibrahim is due to relinquish his charge during the current week. It is understood that there are only two candidates in the field for the post he is vacating, namely, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri and Mr. Cawasji Jehangir. As between the two, legislative experience as well as political knowledge are decidedly on the side of the former. The latter will be regarded as a mere novice in comparison with a veteran politician and legislator like Mr. Bhurgri. Though we do not see eye to eye with Mr. Bhurgri and though the country cannot forget the disservice that he has done to it by signing the report of the Repressive Laws Committee, not to speak of his merging himself in the bureaucracy, we recognise his comparative independence of spirit and his past services to the Congress and Khilafat cause. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, on the other hand, has yet to demonstrate that he possesses any definite views on the political or administrative problems of his country. However, if Mr. Bhurgri is really in earnest in securing the redress of his country's wrongs, his proper place will be neither in the Executive Council or in the Council of State, but with his former workers in the Congress fold outside both.

National Education in Burma.

In the land of Pagodas and Palms, the people do things quite in a business-like manner. Though hardly nine months have elapsed since the boycott of Government educational institutions and the inauguration of a scheme of National Education, there are already in existence about ninety schools with a student population of about 16,000. A National University has also been working with a college in Rangoon. This is, indeed, an admirable record of work done, and we congratulate the pioneers of the movement of national education on their achievement. But if the movement is to benefit the Province to an appreciable degree, a still larger number of schools and colleges should be started. There is still immense work to do, and the Burman patriots must go ahead making fresh conquests in the field. There can be little progress without education.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC INVASION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS

VI.*

I am fully aware that my discussion of the problem of educational freedom in my last article was inadequate even as an outline. The subject is so complex, that it would require to be considered at far greater length to do justice to it. I turn back again and again in my mind to the many years which I passed at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, with high hopes and ardent educational ideals. But since I have come out of that work to an institution where educational freedom is the very breath of life, I can understand, even if I cannot briefly explain, the difference between a purely indigenous and independent development and a dependence on a foreign outlook at every point in educational matters.

The one form of dependence which we still feel in Shantiniketan, along with the rest of India, is this. Our boys have to earn their living, as soon as they go from school; and this means in a vast proportion of instances, the necessity to go into Government service for the purpose of supporting their families. Even if these services are made Indian through and through, I still wonder and doubt if the foreign outlook can be eliminated, so long as India remains an "integral part of the British Empire."

Poverty of India.

I had a still further experience in India, while the years passed, one by one, and as I travelled in different parts of the vast Indian continent. The poverty of India came over my whole life, more and more, like a heavy cloud which covers the sky and obsoures the sunlight from the eyes. I went, from time to time into the famine-stricken districts, and I also visited constantly the homes of the outcastes. There I often watched the hollow faces of those, who have never had enough even to eat. Only very slowly the whole picture dawned upon me,—what it means, the hunger, the squallor, the fear of man for his fellow man, the servile and semi-servile condition. It came home to me that this was the lot of fifty to sixty millions of my own brothers and sisters. There came to my knowledge, at the same time how this very poverty was being ruthlessly exploited. On the one hand it was exploited by Indians themselves, and on the other hand by the rich and powerful profiteers of the West. I could see the new standards of luxury and comfort, which were set up by the British occupation. As these were adopted and imitated by the upper surface of Indian society, they were bound to drive the poverty of India still deeper. It is bad enough to be exploited by one's own countrymen, to be oppressed by one's own neighbours,—and the millions of the "untouchables" of India tell that tale in a language of misery that he who runs may read,—but, to be exploited again and again, on the top of this, by powerful foreigners was altogether intolerable. It was to add misery to misery. I could not satisfy myself, in any slightest degree, that this age-long poverty and misery of India was decreasing under the British domination. There were a thousand things which told me the very opposite story. And there was one thing concerning hich there could be, sadly enough, no open question. The British rulers of India had brought with them an expensive standard of living. This new economic standard had pervaded the country districts. It had upset the whole economic basis of life. On this account, the *pain* of Indian poverty had been increased in proportion as the number of human wants had been multiplied. The foreign economic invasion, which was ever growing and expanding, was in reality nothing more nor less than exploitation of the weak by the strong. If India remained within the British Empire, as an integral part of that Empire, this foreign economic invasion and exploitation would never cease. It would become perpetual. The drain of wealth out of India would never end. The effect of this upon the helpless and disorganised and semi-servile peasantry would be to fix deeper the poverty and misery and debt, while at the same time increasing enormously the standard of living. All the evils of the old factory system in England (which preyed upon the helpless and the weak) would be repeated in India on a far vaster scale.

Ring or Corner Method.

An example of what might always happen, whenever a 'ring' or 'corner' could be made by powerful capitalists working hand in hand together, has only recently come to my knowledge in Bengal. Though this special incident came later in my experience, I will repeat it here; for it is typical of what is constantly occuring. A Jute Mill, which I shall not name, was started by foreign capitalists in 1904. Up till the beginning of the War, the shares rose from 100 to 145, and the profits reached between 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. after considerable sums had been placed to "reserves." Just before the war the ryot, who grew the jute under excessively hard conditions of labour in malaria-stricken districts, obtained thirteen to fourteen rupees per maund for this jute. During last year, however, although the cost of living for the cultivator had enormously increased, the price of jute has been driven down to five to six rupees per maund, while the shares of this Jute Mill have gone steadily from 145 before the war up to 1,160; and the profits (after setting aside "reserves" of every kind) have been declared at 160 per cent. It is no wonder, under such conditions, that the influx of foreign capital and the permanence of a foreign suzerainty, are not welcomed.

But the evil does not stop, even with the introduction of such British exploiting firms from the West. The Western methods

(Continued on Page 8.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on October 10, 11, 19, 21 and 29 respectively.

DEBATE ON IRISH PARLEY

PREMIER'S DEFENCE OF POLICY.

MR ASQUITH'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Nov. 2.

In the debate in the House of Commons Capt. Charles Craig, voicing the views of Ulster, said he regarded the conferences as entirely between the British Government and Sinn Fein. Ulster had decided not to participate in the division if the Premier replied satisfactorily regarding the transfer of the necessary governing powers which the Ulster Parliament at present did not possess.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, on behalf of Labour members, declared that the motion showed great disregard of national interests. He recalled that the conference was the outcome of His Majesty's appeal in Belfast and added amid Labour cheers that those refusing to respond to the appeal were taking very great responsibility. The labour party recognised that the conference was an honest attempt to effect a permanent settlement.

The Premier rose amid Ministerial Labour and Independent Liberal cheers. He referred at the outset to breaches of the truce which after investigation had been adjusted as far as possible. Strict guarantees had been given that no arms whatsoever should be landed during the truce.

Regarding Sir James Craig's representations the Premier said the Act provided that the powers demanded must be conferred upon the two Irish parliaments simultaneously but he recognised that Ulster's position in this connection was intolerable and he pledged himself to rectify it by legislation unless something happened in the course of the next few days. He declared amid loud ministerial cheers that the Commons must either trust the negotiators or replace them. There were renewed sympathetic cheers when he asserted that if the Commons did not wish Government to try to make peace there would be one glad man who would go to his Sovereign and say "I hand in my portfolio". Mr. Lloyd George showed that there was nobody else with whom Government could satisfactorily confer if not with the present representatives of Ireland whom the critics denounced.

With reference to the anti-British attitude adopted by Sinn Fein Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons said this was not the first time that Britain had treated with rebels with good effects for the Empire and he recalled that after the annexation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State everybody who had fought was a rebel against the Crown authority. The only issue now was whether the rebellion in Ireland must be crushed before the negotiations proceeded for its future Government.

He dwelt on the difficulties in connection with strengthening the Crown forces in Ireland in the former event, owing to Guerilla fighting which, experience in South Africa had shown, necessitated the employment of gigantic forces, and submitted quite solemnly that, unless absolutely necessary for the honour and security of Britain, this was not the time to impose great additional burdens upon taxpayers and invite young men to risk their lives. (Labour cheers). He would be happy if he were enabled to announce that the great parent races which had founded the Empire had decided to end the feud of centuries but he did not conceal the possibility that he might have to make a grim announcement that the settlement was impossible without the danger of dishonour. If that terrible hour came Britain's conscience must be free and the members must be able to say "We are fighting for the security and honour of the British Empire; we have done everything possible to make peace and it is not our fault that this has not been done."

Mr. Lloyd George graphically pointed the dangers to which the Empire would be subjected if the attempts at settlement failed and he gravely expressed the opinion that in such an event Britain was prepared to make the necessary sacrifices, as the strength of the Empire was involved. He did not mind admitting that the War was to him a revelation of the immense hidden strength of the Empire and Government would not overlook that in the negotiations. Government would take all hazards to protect the Empire if concessions were pressed which would weaken it. On the contrary Government would hazard all on a peace which would strengthen it. (Loud Cheers).

MR. ASQUITH'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Asquith assured the Government of the Independent Liberals' support. The debate was wound up by Mr. Chamberlain who pointed out that he spoke under a responsibility which did not apply to others taking part in the debate. Mr. Chamberlain upheld the Government's constitutional rights to conduct the negotiations and declared that there was nothing more dangerous for the Conservative party and the State itself than to destroy the authority of the executive. He asked why the motion was not put down when the invitation to the Conference was first issued. He declared that the reason why the Government had been harassed during recent sittings until a clear answer from the House had to be sought was because of external, irritating and aggravating incidents which had gone on daily during the truce, prejudicing the atmosphere of reconciliation on both sides. There were the people who did not wish the Conference to succeed and stored every complaint whether well or ill-founded. The regrettable incidents which had occurred daily in spite of the truce were

(Continued in column 6.)

PRINCE AT MALTA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

Malta.—The Prince of Wales has received a grand welcome. S. S. the Renown was met at sea by a flotilla of destroyers and a squadron of seaplanes, and entered the harbour at 8-30 this morning. All the warships and merchantmen dressed from the stem to stern, and numberless boats filled with sightseers, presented a picturesque spectacle. Tens of thousands of people of all classes from all parts of island crowded every vantage point. The booming of guns, pealing of church bells and cheering of multitudes greeted S. S. the Renown as she passed two forts guarding the harbour entrance. Cheering was maintained until S. S. the Renown took up her moorings abreast S. S. the Iron Dube and S. S. the Benbow flagships of the Mediterranean Fleet. Amid rousing S. S. the Hurrahs from the the British bluejackets. Streets were extraordinarily animated. Every means of locomotion was tastefully decorated, while from the houses, shops and public buildings fluttered flags. The civic, military and naval bands and military detachments were stationed along the Prince's route through the city. Before landing, the Prince of Wales was formally welcomed by Lord Plumer, Archbishop Rhodes and Admiral de Robeck who accompanied the Prince and his brother Prince George to Valetta.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

The Prince of Wales landed at ten. He was received at the Customs House by Lord Plumer, Admiral Superintendent and Chief Justice, who read the address of welcome. The Prince replied that he was intensely gratified at landing on the historic soil of Malta, the bulwark of civilisation in the Middle Ages and a famous fortress of the British Empire to-day. He greatly appreciated the address of welcome and he thanked them for good wishes which were heartily reciprocated. As a naval officer, he knew full well that he would feel at home on the Islands intimately connected for over a century with the life and history of the Royal Navy; while, as a sodier, he was fully mindful of Malta's valuable contribution to fighting forces of the Crown. He was greatly looking forward to the task of inaugurating the new legislative of Malta, in the name of the King. He was proud that His Majesty had entrusted him with this important duty and confident that the people of Malta would shew that they were ready to form a worthy unit of the great British Commonwealth of Nations, and able and willing to shoulder the burden of responsible Government.

Citta Vitterlosa was decorated in a manner resembling the vast oriental bazar. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Plumer, headed the procession which drove slowly through the cheering crowds to the Governor's Palace. *En route*, the Prince inspected a great parade of Schoolchildren. The Guard of Honour, formed by officers of the King's Own Malta Militia, was drawn up at the Court Palace, where the procession formed to open a new parliament, including Lieut.-Colonel Amery, representing the British Government.

As the Prince, accompanied by Lord Plumer, entered the Hall, massed trumpeters sounded fanfare. Scene in the hall was deeply impressive with green satin walls with fresco paintings and decorated ceiling whence hung immense Venetian candelabra, and oak floor where wonderful blackwood throne brought by the Duke of Connaught from Venice for the Senate legislative assembly was the centre of brilliant gathering which included leading Maltese authorities.

Opening the new Maltese parliament, the Prince of Wales said that he would always remember with keen pleasure that he had been associated with Malta on this memorable occasion of her long history, adding: "With all my heart, I pray for success of the new constitution and fortune and prosperity of the people."

LATER.

INAUGURAL SPEECH.

The Prince of Wales, in the inaugural speech, said that he was very proud of the duty of performing the historic ceremony which had fallen to him and he recalled great memories of Malta when repelling the powerful armada of Suliman the Magnificent in 1565 and heroically resisting invasion in 1798. History of Malta and Gozo, since they became, at their own request, part of inheritance of the British Crown 120 years ago, had been one of peace and prosperity. They had given many tokens of their loyalty and they had felt benefits a wise and sympathetic administration. Malta was held in agectionate regard by his grandfather and father who, retained pleasant memories of visits to the island. His Majesty had granted Malta responsible Government now and he was confident that the old loyal spirit still prevailed and that people would so administer their affairs as to advance welfare of their own community and further interests of the whole empire. The new constitution was closely considered with a view to making it a worthy instrument of Government. He knew that the citizens of Malta would value it none the less because it was given them freely. He emphasised the responsible Government imposed upon the representatives of the people was an important trust for the well-being of the prosterity. Nobody knowing patriotism, thrift and industry of the Maltese could doubt that they would worthily acquit themselves of the trust imposed upon them. The Government of Malta was assuming office when difficult problems were everywhere presented to the authorities. The war had left everywhere aftermath of poverty and unrest. Times called for wisdom, courage and perseverance of all classes. He did not doubt that good years would return. A happy and prosperous future awaited the islands whose people were ever clinging closely to the religion of their fathers and who had steadfast faith in the guidance of the Almighty.

A great outburst of applause marked the conclusion of the Prince of Wales' speech. Band played the National Anthem; trumpeters sounded long fanfare; guns boomed. The Prince subsequently received a deputation of students who presented him with a silver medal. He then conferred knighthood upon Doctor Filoppo Scriberras, who was instrumental in convoking the National Assembly prior to the grant of self-Government.

LUNCH AT CASINO MALTESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Nov. 2.

Malta.—The Prince of Wales next visited St. John's Cathedral and viewed the historic treasures. A hundred guests were present at lunch at the beautiful Casino Maltese at which the Prince of Wales' health was enthusiastically honoured. His Highness subsequently, accompanied by Lord Plumer, inspected the Palace and motored to Lord Plumer's country seat, where he was present at a garden party. The streets of Valetta were thronged with excited crowds.

THE RENOWN AT MALTA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Nov. 2.

Malta.—The Renown arrived here today.

THE PRINCE OPENING MALTESE PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

Malta.—The Prince of Wales received grand welcome. Opening the new Maltese Parliament, the Prince said: "With all my heart I pray for the success of the new constitution and fortune and prosperity of the people." A tremendous enthusiasm marked the Prince's passage through the beflagged streets.

THE PRINCE ARRIVES AT PORT SAID ON 5TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

Cairo.—The "Renown" is expected at Port Said on the after noon of November 5th. There will be no formalities, as the Prince of Wales will visit the private distinguished Egyptian and the British officials, and attend a dinner party in evening.

FIVE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

NINE TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

47 ACQUITTED.

JUDGMENT IN MALEGAON. CASE.

CALM DIGNITY OF DOOMED MEN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
NASIK, Nov. 2.

In the Malegaon Riot Case Mr. Murphy, Sessons Judge, delivered Judgment to-day at 12 noon. In the course of a long judgment he gave a short history of Malegaon beginning with the establishment of the Khilafat Committee and ending with a review of events of 25th April, 1921. Forty-seven of the accused were held not guilty and acquitted. They include Latya, Khare, Madduk Bechu and Moulvi Issaq. But this Moulvi has already been committed to sessions on a charge of dacoity at Malegaon on 26th April. Five accused, Sulemanmiya, Israel Allarkhiya, Saban Bhicari, Cuddhir Faridan and Nathu Jahudin were sentenced to be hanged, subject to confirmation by the High Court and these were warned to appeal within seven days. Nine accused namely Babu Gesinakuwala, Babu Allaudin, Hassan Dalwala, Mahomed Eusuf Sidiwk, Abdul Majid, Tabib Abdul, Wahid Sait, Amir Nurmohomed Yakub Malakwala and Haji Salamtullah were sentenced to transportation for life on charges of murder or abetment of murder. Three were sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment. 3 to 5 years, 8 to 4 years, and 38 to 2 years. All the principal leaders of the Khilafat and Umdudul Fund, including Wahid Sait, Abdul Majid, Tabib, President Khilafat Committee, and Hassan Dalwala, Captain of the volunteers, were sentenced to death or transportation. The only Hindu accused convicted was Balusa, who was given five years. Mulvi Azizur Rohman of Delhi and member Jamiatul Ulema of India was convicted of rioting and sentenced to three years. The judgment was lengthy covering about 100 type written pages.

DETAILED REPORT.

LATER.

After the reading of the judgment was over and the court was emptied of the accused, the two approves were sent for and discharged formally. As regards accused Moulvi Isaq, who was detained, Mr. G. V. Pradhan, Public Prosecutor, stated he had no objection to his being bailed out on condition that the Moulvi reported himself before the resident Magistrate at Malegaon every monday. On the court enquiring why this condition should be attached Mr. Pradhan explained it was the practice in all dacoity cases. Madda Bechu Offered bail for Rs. 1,000 and the Moulvi was released. The last but by no, means uninteresting portion of to day's sittings was about four retracting witnesses, Wahab, Umar, Vaidu and Phulya. These were brought into the court handcuffed and roped together incharge of policemen. At this stage the police constables were seen hustling outside the court, collecting and carrying away shoes of the accused who were convicted.

RETRACTING WITNESSES.

Of the four retracting witnesses Wahab was called to the box first and he was asked why he should not be prosecuted for giving false evidence. Witness said that he had been tutored by villagers to change his statement. He, also, said he had been taken along with three other retracting witnesses to Barrister Azad's bungalow by one Chandodi and Mr. Azad told him to retract and advised him to speak in affirmative whenever he asked questions during cross-examination. When witness came to court, he said that the Court Karkun also told him on the day of his examination to retract from former statement. Witness did not know the Karkun's name. For fear of his being assaulted or killed he had changed his mind. Umar and Vaidu, two other witnesses, questioned by court corroborated Wahab, imparting to their explanations some local touches of their own. The fourth witness Phulya said he was afraid of being assaulted by Malegaon people, so he had given false evidence. But the story concerning Mr. Azad's bungalow, etc., was all false. The Judge said that the explanations of these witnesses were not at all satisfactory and that as they had spoken falsehood they would be prosecuted. They would be sent before the City Magistrate, Nasik, for being tried for perjury. This concluded the business of the court for the day and the court adjourned.

JUDGMENT.

The reading of the judgment in the Malegaon Case took little over two hours. The extraordinary severity of the sentences has caused considerable amazement among people here. Some of the accused like Wahid Sait, Balusa, Shaikhumiya Moulvi Azizur Rohman and others who have been convicted and awarded severe sentences had been declared not guilty by the assessors, one of whom is a Government servant. The assessors were not asked by Court to state reasons for their opinions and this had encouraged many people to hope that in view of their findings about conspiracy, etc., not being proved, sentences would not be to severe.

Outside the Court hundreds of relatives and friends of the accused had assembled and when those who were acquitted went out they were led away amidst rejoicings But as the fate of the remaining accused became gradually known and the force of the situation dawned on them they, womenfolk especially, set up loud wails which rent the air for a considerable length of time. When the accused were finally marched off the jail under police escort, the crowd followed them up. With the exception of one man, who had been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, all the accused received their sentence with calm dignity and fortitude and marched out of court with steady gait amidst the silent sympathies of those that heard of the awful doom awaiting them.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

REPORT ON INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

"There is no gainsaying the fact that the majority of students by their conduct, ability, industry and increasing record of success in academic and other fields of educational and allied activity have very favourably impressed those most competent to express an opinion." Such is the opinion expressed by Mr. J. N. Sen in his report on Indian Students' Department for the year ending March 31st last. It is estimated that there are about 1,500 students at universities and technical colleges in Britain, and in view of the great pressure at universities this number, says the report, cannot be said to show any disregard for India. The war services of students or relatives have been generously recognised since the armistice by substantial concessions which are limited to a definite period and colleges are now insisting more and more upon the strict fulfilment of regulations. The report emphasises the difficulties of finding facilities for practical technical training in factories and mills due to labour unrest, also to the attitude of trade unions who, in many trades, resent the introduction of even English students unless his parents are closely connected with trade, as well as desire to keep it as far as possible a close preserve. The report welcomes the increase in the number of Indian women students, chiefly in medicine, most of whom have worked very successfully. The report emphasises that all classes in Britain have gratefully recognised and appreciated the work and sacrifices of Indians in war and hopes that good feelings thus engendered will long continue to the great and lasting advantage of students in Britain who are naturally sensitive to any kind of discourtesy or hostility. Mr. Sen points out that training is not everything and that students must devote a due share of their time and enthusiasm to the corporate life of college, as sports and social activities play the most important part in British university life.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

WATERPOWER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 2.

The water-power committee of the Board of Scientific Societies appointed in 1917 to investigate the distribution of water power in the Empire says, in its final report, that taking the Empire as a whole no attempt is being made to ascertain the total resources and not even an approximately complete inventory exists. The report urges that an Imperial water power conference be convoked in London as soon as possible.

MANCHESTER COTTON PRICES

NO LIKELIHOOD OF CHEAPER COTTON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

That extravagant expectations with regard to Manchester cotton prices falling need not be held in Bombay or elsewhere is the conclusion of the Manchester correspondent of the "Financial Times." He says that the Lancashire spinners and manufacturers can at present only sell at heavy loss unless they have cheap cotton and yarn and at the first sign of adequate demand there will be a quick bracing up of quotations all round. He thinks that there is no likelihood of cheaper cotton. The only doubtful factor is the course of demand. He also says that shippers to India are not disposed to take too gloomy a view of the situation and they do not expect the dealers' boycott to be maintained very much longer. The outlook in China and Egypt is promising, fair trade continues for the colonies, while home trade is less stagnant in some directions. With India buying anything like, normally, the position in Lancashire will soon be healthy and higher not lower prices would rule.

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Nov. 2.

Support for the contention of the Manchester correspondent to the "Financial Times" is supplied by the revised price list of Messrs. Horrocks, which shews ten per cent increase in cotton cloths compared with August 1.

TURCO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED.

TURKISH NATIONALIST MISSIONS, TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

Constantinople.—The Kemalist delegate in Tehran reports that the negotiations for understanding with Persia have been successfully concluded and that both the parties have initialled the agreement. The National Assembly at Angora has decided to despatch missions to Britain, Italy, France and the United States to explain the nationalist aims and the conditions for peace. The Mission to the United States will try to raise a loan which will be guaranteed by economic privileges.

BOMB AT AMERICAN CONSULATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 2.

Lisbon.—A bomb exploded on the staircase at the American Consulate to-day but there was no damage. The outrage is believed to be connected with the agitation for the release of Zacco and Vanzetti.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 2.

The death is announced of the Mutiny veteran Charles Kelly who guided Sir Vincent Eyre's advance to Arrah.

MR. ANDREWS ASSAULTED.

AT NAKURU STATION.

(From our own correspondent.)
KAMPALA, Nov. 1.

Mr. C. F. Andrews was assaulted at Nakuru Station when proceeding to Uganda.

RUSSO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMEMT.

TO BE SIGNED THIS WEEK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

Rome.—The "Messaggero" says that the first commercial agreement between Italy and Soviet Russia will be signed this week. Both undertake to abstain from hostile action in any form, from blockade, and from internal propaganda.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Nov. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir William Joynson-Hicks asked for the names of the members of the sub-committee of Imperial Defence to which the question of the strength of the army in India would be referred.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that it would be contrary to usual practice to announce the membership of the committee of this nature. The Government was of the opinion that it was contrary to public interest to publish the names of the members of the committee of the Imperial Defence or the sub-committees thereof.

ECHO OF ILLFATED E. A. EXPEDITION OF 1914.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 2.

In the House of Commons, Lieut.-Colonel Euge Croft asked what action had been taken regarding the high military official who was responsible for the illfated East African expedition of 1914, undertaken against the advice of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and for which Colonel Aitken had been allowed so long to bear the blame. Mr. Montagu replied that the operations had been undertaken on the orders of His Majesty's Government at the time, so there was no question as regards the responsibility of any particular individual. Lieut.-Col. Croft pointed out that it was now a year since Col. aitken had been completely vindicated, and that Mr. Montagu had then promised that early steps should be taken to recompense him, but nothing had yet been done. Mr. Montagu replied that he regretted the delay, but he was expecting a reply from the Government of India which would enable him to announce decision.

DEBATE ON IRISH PARLEY.

(Continued from column 1.)

taken up, as they occurred, with the representatives of the other side and he was bound to say that their principal delegates acted as men of honour. This statement evoked a loud Unionist dissent to which Mr. Chamberlain replied beatedly that they admitted the obligation to keep the terms of the truce. He believed that they were doing their best to carry them out and he begged the House not to lose the immense issues in the mass of petty details. Mr. Chamberlain said that he attributed the feeling which had culminated in the debate largely to Mr. De Valera's letter to the Pope challenging the very basis of the proceedings. In conclusion he said: "In Government's proposals they have got down to the solid rock bottom beyond which no British Government of any complexion would go."

The Unionist motion was rejected by 439 votes to 43.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

MEETING OF 'SMALL COMMITTEE.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 2.

Messrs. Griffiths and Collins arrived in Downing Street at eleven this morning. It is understood that the visit was unexpected. Shortly afterwards Lord Birkenhead arrived and the meeting of the Committee of four including the Premier was held. The meeting lasted less than an hour but it is authoritatively stated that there was no breakdown and that there will be a further meeting of the Committee on a date to be arranged later.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Sastri has been appointed Privy Councillor.

The list for Local Loans (3 per cent twenty millions sterling) closed this afternoon owing to a rush of subscriptions.

Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrne succeeds Sir Basil Thomson in charge of Special Branch of Scotland Yard Sir J. Byrne is a Catholic and was the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary until his retirement in 1920 following the Irish executions, which were in opposition to his advice and subject of much comment.

HOMAGE TO SHANKERACHARYA.

PROTEST AGAINST DIRECTOR'S NOTE.

EXHIBITION OF HINDU DEITIES CONDEMNED.

BOMBAY HINDU'S PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of Hindus was held last night at the Morarji Gocuidas Hall to protest against the action of the Bombay Government in arresting the Jagadguru Sri Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith, and in issuing a false press note, etc. The retired Sri Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith presided over the meeting. A noisy minority of about four was creating noise during the whole meeting.

MR. C. P. NANAVATTY.

At the request Mr. Nanabhai Upadhyaya the whole case for the Shankaracharya was explained to the meeting by Mr. C. P. Nanavatty. He said a number of attempts had been made before to shop meetings bring held under the presidency of Sri Bharati Krishna Tirthaji in Bombay, but in spite of all these things the public confidence was placed in him alone. The people of Dakore, where the *gadi* of the real Shankaracharya was, had acclaimed with one voice that Sri Krishna Tirthaji was their real Guri. Everywhere in India he had been honoured and he had also suffered a great deal for his country. By his suffering for India he had established his right to greatness and they were all grateful to him for his personal sacrifices. He asked the audience whether Sri Krishna Tirthaji was not the real Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith?

Some cries of dissent were heard at this stage and there was some noise and confusion.

W. T. HALLI.

Mr. W. T. Hallai said their Shankaracharya was a greater religious head than the Archbishop of Canterbury and to treat him with disrespect was insulting the Hindu religion. Sri Krishna Tirthaji was treated like a common prisoner and put into the jail and he asked, had that treatment befitting a spiritual head of his eminence? He was a sanyasi and they were bound to respect him, whatever might be the differences of some of the gentlemen in the audience.

Pandit Kartantik who represented the opposite party agreed that they were bound to support and respect a sannyasi whatever might be their personal differences.

Continuing said Mr. Hallai they had met there to protect their religion and to uphold the sanyasins who followed that religion.

One gentleman asked Mr. Hallai to throw off his foreign cap first.

Mr. Hallai said they had met there to protest against the treatment meted out to their religious head by government on trumped up charges. They had met there to protect their Sanatan Dharma and for nothing else.

Pandit Madhav Sharma said while he agreed that they should sympathise with Sri Krishna Tirthaji, he protested against the statement that the press note was wrong:

At this statement there was great uproar and many protests and the speaker was hustled and asked to leave the platform.

PRESIDENT'S REMARK.

The President said Brahmins must always stand for truth and honesty. They would never yet Swaraj so long as they were not honest and truthful. Before proceeding further they must first of all decide whether the Swami Sri Krishna Tirthaji was the real Shankaracharya and that could only be done by taking votes. They were agreed about the other resolutions.

He then asked those of the audience who believed him to be the true Shankaracharya to raise their hands and only two votes against.

Continuing said the President if they could not conduct the meeting peacefully and in an order by manner they would not be fit for Swaraj. The Swamiji then read out the first resolution and said he would allow one speaker on each side to put his case before the meeting. They were all agreed on the other resolutions, he said. While he was proud to be the Guru of Sri Krishna Tirthaji, he was prouder to have him as his disciple.

The first resolution was then put to vote with the others and only six voted against and the resolutions were passed with loud and prolonged cheers.

The meeting then dissolved the supporters of Sri Krishna Tirthaji loudly cheering the President.

RESOLUTION.

The first Resolution tendered the congratulations of the meeting to His Holiness Jagatguru Shri Bharati Krishna Thirthaji. Shankaracharya of Sarada Pith on the magnificent spirit of Sanayasi displayed by His Holiness in upholding the ancient and honoured traditions of the Hindu faith in the face of attempt of the Government of Bombay to discredit His Holiness and the principles for which he stands in the eyes of the whole Hindu community and reaffirmed their unstinted homage to His Holiness representing since the days of the great Adi-Sankaracharya the leadership of the Hindu faith in connection with one of the four seas (Piths).

The second resolution put on record the meeting's emphatic protest at the unwise and regrettable attempt made by the Government of Bombay to discredit the position of His Holiness Jagatguru Shri Bharata Krishna Thirthaji, Sankaracharya of Sarada Pith, by arresting him and treating him throughout the trial as a common prisoner and, thereby, wounding the feelings and sentiments of the entire Hindu community, the unwisdom and malignity of which was proved by the subsequent verdict of their own Courts in favour of His Holiness. For this insult offered to the head of the Hindu faith, the meeting trusted that in the interests of justice as well as peace and fellow feeling between the various communities in India, satisfactory explanation would be offered to the Hindu public to sooth their distressed feelings.

The meeting also condemned the gratuitous action of the Department of Information in spreading unauthorised and false information regarding the position of His Holiness as the lawful duly installed head of Shri Jagatguru Sankaracharya of Sarada Pith and in causing prejudice against His Holiness in the name of the Government in a most reprehensible manner. The meeting further urged that the Department of Information working on these false lines against Hindu faith, against good relations between various communities residing in India and against the best interests of the country should be forthwith abolished, and no money should be voted towards its object unless and until the Department in question was manned by an Indian working under a Minister responsible to the Council.

The meeting further condemned as most reprehensible and insulting to Hindu religion the proposed public display of representations of Hindu Deities such as, Shri Shivaji, Shri Parvati, Shri Krishnaji, Shri Vithoba and Shri Rukumai, on pylons set up along the route of the Prince of Wales's drive in Bombay for his delectation as such deities are revered and daily worshipped by crores of Hindus and called upon those responsible forthwith to cancel the display.

The last resolution authorised the Chairman to forward to His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Reading, the resolutions passed in order that His Excellency in whose desire to see full and even-handed justice done on all accounts, the meeting had great faith, might direct all Provincial Governments to desist from unwise acts of this kind on flimsy and alleged political grounds against acknowledged religious leaders of all communities or of interfering with them in the discharge of their proper functions as heads of their respective faiths and the resolution also stated that acts like these and repression against religious heads would undermine the very fabric of British rule in India.

SHREE SHANKARACHARYA AT DAKORE.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty has received the following telegram from Mr. Girjashanker D. Bhatt:—

"His Holiness Jagadguru Shree Shankaracharyaji arriving Dakore on Friday, the 4th November morning. Telegram received to-day. Please inform Guru Swamiji and newspapers."

KARACHI TRIAL.

JUDGE'S SUMMING.

CONCLUDING PORCION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 1.

In the course of his summing up to the judy at e Karachi Session Trial the judge referred to the Khilafat Committee and said:—"To me it seems clear that however lawful and constitutional a body the Khilafat Committee may have been in origin, and however permissible the agitation it carried on at first, it, or a section of it, soon began to rely on a dangerous religious propaganda, and that it saw its efforts were more likely to be ensured with success if instead of a bogus agitation it began a really dangerous one and the menace which was more likely than any other to have an effect on politicians here and in England, was that of tampering with the loyalty of the troops and in order to apply that menace, it began to preach this doctrine of the unlawfulness of the military service in open and public places. In such circumstances that the news of this opinion was likely to reach the troops and to fortify itself by procuring the alleged *fatwas* and proceedings of the so-called Ulema, so that it might have these to appeal to, if the orthodoxy of its position were challenged and began to circulate these opinions to the public. From that moment, the Khilafat agitation became illegal and those who joined it were members of a conspiracy regardless of the fact whether any actual attempts were made directly to seduce the troops."

LAW OF ISLAM ON KILLING OF MOSLEMS.

The Judge, proceeding, referred to the fact that the Muhammadan accused said there was no need of a conspiracy. "It is, they allege, a clear precept of the law of Islam that no Mussalman should kill another. I will, for the present purposes, admit that this is so. They say also that it is the bounden duty of every Mussalman if he sees a man infringing the law of Islam to point out the error of his ways to the offender. Therefore, they say, that individually and without any previous concert they proceeded to preach these doctrines. I do not believe this. Admitting that the law of Islam makes it incumbent on every pious Muhammadan to make himself a busybody and go round preaching to his brethren at all times and all seasons in respect of any irregularities. I do not see why the accused should all unanimously have picked at this particular "sin" if it be such to reprove There is a fine field for missionary activities among pious Mussalmans. The accused might have gone to Stamboul or Angora and admonished their brethren there, to give up the reprehensible practices of slaughtering Zimmis and Mustamins or to the Hadjaz to admonish the ruler thereof to cease from what the accused consider to be his rebellion against the Sultan or nearer home they might have preached against sodomy, wine-bibbing, use of silk apparel, excessive use of music, neglect of prayer, fasting or pilgrimage, and the like actions which are *haram* and which are not actually unknown in India. They ask us to believe that they fortuitously, and without previous concert, picked out this particular action as one in respect of which their duty impelled them to preach. I find it difficult to believe this."

JUDGE'S VERDICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Judge continuing said:—

Nor are we in any way to be swayed by our feelings as to the Turkish question. Some of us may think that Turkey had had hard measure meted to her, and as regards the House of Ottoman we may feel that, whether or no, it has any claims to the Khilafat, it has been for centuries the inheritor of the championship, the guardian of the Frontier forts of Islam, the custodian of the sacred places and the sword and buckler of that great faith and great civilisation. And we may sympathise with those who feel aggrieved that in these days when every petty nationality claims independence and an assigned territory, Islam alone should be menaced in its ancient seats. Others, on the other hand, may think that there is no wonder if that which came by the sword goes by the sword, and that there is no cause for repining, if God has given to one Constantine what he had taken from another.

TO BE JUDGED BY LAW OF LAND.

But the accused at the bar are to be judged according to the law of the land, and the evidence and not according to our feelings one way or the other, in respect of the sides they have taken in this matter. Now that we have cleared our minds as far as may be of personal matters, or errors, arising from idiosyncrasy, we must also free our minds from the error that the accused have tried to create there. The accused in their defence have strenuously maintained the propositions; first, that their religion compels them to do certain acts, secondly, that no law which restrains them from doing those acts which their religion compels them to do has any validity, and, thirdly, that in answer to a charge of breaking the law of the land it is sufficient to raise and prove the plea that the act which is alleged to be an offence is one which is enjoined by their religion.

The first proposition is utterly irrelevant in this trial, because the second two propositions are not true. They rested their contention as to the invalidity of certain laws on various proclamations by Queen Victoria and her successors. Queen Victoria and her successors were constitutional Monarchs and employed constitutional advisers, and no principle is more vital to the constitution than the principle that that the Sovereign's Proclamation has no effect to make invalid a law, for the law is itself the most solemn expression of the Sovereign's will. Any proclamation, therefore, which secures to the subject the free exercise of his religion cannot repeal or make invalid any of the laws of the land which render certain acts punishable, but it must be held that such laws of the land do not contravene the Proclamation. It is almost indecent to suppose it, but if it should appear at any time that there was a variation between any such proclamation and any such law, then we should have to confess that our humble intelligence was not sufficiently powerful to understand the meaning of both, and we should have to apply the law of the land which we are bound to administer. Fortunately, there is no such conflict visible here. The Proclamation assures to every man the free exercise of his religion. It does not permit him under the colour of his religion to attack the rights of others or the rights of the Sovereign whose protection he invokes. What a chaos any country would be in and particularly this country if the doctrine "sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas" were not strictly applied? There are so many jarring sects and creeds in this empire that there is hardly a single crime which some person or other might not commit under the colour of religion. Therefore, the legislature of this country (careful as it has always been of religious rights of the subjects) has laid down, as prohibited, certain actions which must be prohibited in the interests of civilisation, applies penalties to the breach of such prohibitions, and calls on us to apply those penalties if the prohibitions are disregarded."

(Continued from column 4.)

with the self-governing dominions has become more and more obvious. I believe that the irresistible logic of facts is drawing these writers even against their will to something very nearly corresponding to the position which I myself have been compelled to take up.

There remains a small group in India, of advanced social thinkers, who are conscious of the past benefit to India of the British connexion in breaking down hard social conventions and age-long religious superstitions. They have also a high humanitarian ideal of the federation of all races They detest the common cant of "nationalism," I need hardly state, at the point, that I have every possible sympathy with those, and value their judgment, in this matter, far more than that of any others. But, as I have already said, I believe that it will be made more and more evident that the facts of history are against the "Empire" theory of human advance. I believe also that the treatment of Indians in the British colonies will finally convince them, that Indians can have no honourable place, consistent with true self-respect, in an Empire, where such treatment of Indians is not only un-rebuked and unpunished, but has become the normal aspect of life and the incorrigible attitude of widespread fanatical religion.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

of gambling and speculating on the Stock Exchange, of "rings" and "corners" and "monopolies" and "trusts," which have assumed such sinister proportions in modern Western business, have been imported bodily into India itself; and the clever mechanical brains of many Indians of the merchant classes have enabled them to pursue these practices to the extreme limit of anti-social selfishness. I heard, for instance, of a Marwari in Calcutta, who had actually brought up, as a speculation, all the bricks for building round Calcutta, and had raised the price of building material by 200 per cent.! The figures given to me may be exaggerated; but the story made me wonder with despairing anxiety and fear, whether all the extreme evils of modern capitalism were to be introduced, in the train of British rule, and how long this system, which has before been foreign to India on so large a scale, was to go on, ever widening and increasing in its disruption of Indian life and culture.

Anti-Social Menace.

Amid all these varied arguments which have now been put forward, the final position which I have been obliged to take has come, not from any theory, but from the hard logic of facts. Above all, the truth of the evil of foreign subjection has been brought home to me, as I have shown from a most bitter and painful personal experience of what the words "within the British Empire" really imply to the majority of Indians abroad. I have seen now, in every part of the world, what these conditions of life abroad are; what they imply to an Indian, simply because he is an Indian and not a European. I have tried my utmost to retain a favourable impression, whenever facts would in any way support it. But the conclusion, that has been forced upon me, is this. India can never, as things are at present, have an honoured seat and place of welcome within the colonies of the British Empire. The anti-Asiatic sentiment is against it. That sentiment is growing stronger year by year. It is hardening its surface of Excessiveness, with all the fanaticism of an irrational superstition. There can be no effective compromise with it from the Indian side and no appeal to reason. It must run its course, as other irrational superstitions and base human passions have done; perhaps it is the greatest anti-social menace of the present age. To think of an equal status for Indians in such a British Empire is an hallucination. It is an hallucination which is pathetic in its fundamental fallacy. The dream about it is growing more and more fantastic every year. The shock of awakening must soon come to every Indian. It has come to me, before it has come to others because I have travelled so many journeys and have met so many people in the British colonies themselves. If all thinking Indians had had my own personal experience, I can hardly imagine them remaining unconvinced of the hard realism of my position,—that India has no vital place within the colonies of the British Empire, on those terms which alone are thinkable, viz: the terms of perfect equality of status.

"Parliament of Man."

My own mind has been fascinated for a long time with the idea, that the British Empire might lead on directly to the "Parliament of Man." But I have seen, with my own eyes, in real life, that it is leading on to nothing of the kind. I have found out by an experience (which has been almost tragically painful in its disillusionment) that the "Parliament of Man" cannot come about by means of "Empires" at all. The last Great War, with its world convulsion, has really brought to an end this outworn theory of "Empires." The British "Empire" is not going to be the only exception. Empires must perish to-day as they have perished in the past in order that free peoples may survive and realise their freedom.

We have a signal instance of the fallacy of the "Imperial" idea in Italy and Austria. In the last century, the subjection of Italy to Austria in one Empire made spiritual unity impossible. The Austrian Empire, with its Italian appendage, was a monstrosity. But now the relations between Italy and Austria have changed. Italy has come nobly to the help of Austria, in the hour of her greatest distress; and a spiritual unity is being found to-day, which is obliterating centuries of hate. The truth is, that the British Empire, with its Indian appendage, is a monstrosity also. If the present unnatural relation between England and India continues, it can only lead, as it has done at such a rapid pace already, to a continually increasing bitterness on both sides. But if the band of subjection is finally and ultimately unloosed then mutual respect may succeed to mutual hate.

I have received many letters recently from Indians in Europe, who have lived both in England and France. All, without exception, told me, that friendly relations with the French people are easy and natural and simple, because there is no question of "Empire" looming up on every occasion between Indians and Frenchmen. But, in England, relations are becoming every day more strained and unnatural, because of the perpetual factor of British Imperialism, which taints at the very source the fine springs of friendship.

"Round Table" Thinker.

I have stated in these articles, some of the reasons which have led me, an English man, so completely to change my original view as to the relation of the British Empire towards India. I am confident in my own mind that my own countrymen will ultimately reach the same standpoint. It is of great interest to notice, how one group of solid thinkers, who so ably edit the "Round Table Quarterly" and maintain in each number such a high standard of intellectual honesty of thought, have, from the first, been non-plussed by the position of India within the Empire. They appear to be able to find no solution to the Indian problem. Whenever the subject of India has been brought forward, its incongruity

(Continued in column 3.)

PARSIS AND THE PRINCE.

RIGHTS OF COMMUNITY.

ANJUMAN ASSERTS ITSELF.

A public meeting of the Bombay Parsis was held yesterday evening in the Allbless Bagh when some intesting speeches were delivered on "the rights of Parsi Punchayet Trustees and those of the Parsi Anjuman" and Mr. K. K. Suntoke, presided on the occasion.

Long before, the appointed time the compound of the Bagh was crowded to its utmost capacity, several Parsi, ladies too having given evidence of their interest by their presence.

There was some breeze at the outset when Mr. K. F. Nariman proposed Mr. K. K. Suntoke for the chair. Mr. Muncherji Edulji Joshi moved an amendment that Mr. F. K. Dadachanji should take the chair on the ground that Mr. Suntoke was a non-co-operator. He was, however, assured that no politics would be indulged in and that the lecturers would confirm themselves to the topic of the day only, viz:—"The rights of Trustees and that of the Anjuman."

The chairman then took his seat midst cheers and acclamation and said that either he himself or any other gentleman had intention to indulge in politics or influence any particular political view. He then called upon Mr. Faredoon Karshasp Dadachanji to address the meeting.

MR. F. K. DADACHANJI.

Mr. F. K. Dadachanji then dwelt at length on the arbitrary manner in which the Trustees had acted supersiding the rights of the Anjuman. He said it was their sacred duty to protect their rights so that they could pass them on intact to the future generation. The Parsis had the best and noblest blood running in their veins and therefore it was the more incumbent upon them to protect their rights.

Tracing the history of the Anjuman he said in 1778 the leaders of the Parsi community appealed the East India Company to empower them to settle their own disputes and punish the miscreants of their community. In 1785 the then Governor of the East India Company defined the status of the Punchayet which lasted till 1818. Until then twelve members constituted the Punchayet. In 1818 Mount Stewart Elphinstone abolished this constitution. But with this extinction the Trustees came into existence to manage the trust charities only and therefore it was their (Trustees) bounden duty to consult the Punchayet whenever they thought of doing anything anew or unusual. In 1836 two Trustees resigned because they said the Trustees were acting in an arbitrary manner. In 1839 two Parsi youths were converted to Christianity and there was a great hire and cry over it. At this time the Punchayet had to take action. In 1859 it was resolved that the Trustees were to regulate their work only by the unanimous voice of the Anjuman. This was again affirmed in 1875. It was a matter of great surprise, therefore, now that the Trustees were trying to resile from this settled constitution.

Continuing he said they were asked from some quarters why not drag the Trustees to the court of law? To this he replied, it rested entirely with the Punchayet and it was no use going to the court of law. They (Punchayet) were the sole arbiters and were able to do or undo anything as a body and therefore it was no use going to courts. He said there were 13,000 signatories in the Trustees' favour to present address to the Prince, but let all these 13,000 also sign the requisition and tell the Trustees that they had allowed them to pass this question of presenting address to the Prince owing to its being a delicate question but let them also know once and for all that in future they would not support such an action on the part of the Trustees.

He then described the incident of the arbitrary action of Sir Jamsedji who usurped to himself the right of Trustees and declined to put on record the loss sustained by the community in the death of the late Sir P. M. Mehta. He was told as the time in the Town Hall meeting by thousands of Parsis that he (Sir Jamshedji) had not right to usurt to himself the right of Trustees. He emphasized the fact that the seven trustees were not independent but the community was independent, and it was for the Trustees to consult and respect the wishes of the community. The Trustees in this case instead of consulting the wishes of the community, communicated direct with the Government to present an address to the Price and when everything was ready, they (Trustees) asked for a requisition! This action on the part of the Trustees was to establish precedence of their right for the future.

MR. DUBASH.

Mr. Kekhashrao Jamshedji Dubash then supporting the previous speaker said that on the requisition for presenting and address to the Prince even the signatures of you this (below 18 years of age) were taken. This was in defiance of the wishes of the community which action they should oppose tooth and nail.

PROF. M. H. DADACHANJI.

Prof. M. H. Dadachanji then addressing the meeting said that they should not be afraid of the Trustees because they were opulent. They should assert their right as a community. He said there was no "usual" or "unusual circumstance" it was entirely left to the community whether the trustees should do a certain thing or not.

THE CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The Chairman in winding up the proceeding, thanked the speakers of the evening and said that the question was, who should exercise the right, the Trustees or the Anjuman. He said so far no such right was given to the Trustees their rights unconstitutionally, then it was the duty of the community to oppose such action. The time had come when they should all be guided by the majority and constitutionally. He hoped that this large gathering will impress upon the Trustees and that they would not do anyby the community. If the Trustees asserted thing unconstitutionally. They all had to think of the future as a community and any unconstitional act should be vehemently protested.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PRINCE AND PARSIS.

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha addresses the following open letter to the Director of Information, Bombay:—

Sir,—Why are you so quiet, please? Why do you not answer my queries, please? Surely, you cannot be very busy just now! You have not to worry about the status of the Shankacharya! Nor have you anything urgent to reply to or contradict Mr. Baptista or Mr. Ginwalla! you find time to answer any ordinary querry put to you, nay, you miss no opportunity to rectify any minor misstatement made in the Press. How is it, that you have adopted studied silence regarding my queries in connection with the proposed Address to the Prince from the Parsi Community? Does the Government still doubt the fact, that the *intended Address is official and not communal?* Let us review the position:—

(1) Who has taken the lead in regard to the Address? Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly!

(2) Who has been his chief supporter? A retired Parsi I. C. S. Officer!

(3) Who has got up the Requisition for the Address? A retired Parsi Judge of the Small Causes Court!

(4) Who has been getting the signatures on the Requisition? The wife of a retired Parsi I. M. S. Officer!

(5) Who else are getting the signatures and are supporting Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy in regard to the Address? (a) Mr. Jehangir Byramji Marzaban, C. I. E., Proprietor of the "Jame Jamshed" (b) Mr. Pirjshaw J. Mazaban, M. A. J. P., Editor of the "Jame Jamshed." (c) Mr. Meherji Bhai Madon Editor of the "Parsi" a staunch Moderate. (d) Mr. Eruchshaw Hirji Behedin, J. P., Honorary Magistrate, etc., Editor and Proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind." (e) Mr. N. M. Dumasia, J. P., M. L. C. and a member of the "Times of India" editorial staff. (f) And a number uttra loyalists!

(f) And a number of Municipal Councillors, etc., who are uttra loyalists!

Has a single Nationalist any hand in the getting up of the Requisition or the Address? Are not all those connected with the engineered Address closely associated with the officials? Are not many of them old Government pensioners? And do you know, Mr. Director, how signatures have been obtained on the Requisition? I told you, how signatures have been secured in large families, clubs, private gatherings, Derby Sweep Dinners, Mills, Parsi Officers, etc! And since I addressed you these open Letters, the Trustees and their supporters, the "Jame-Jamshed," the "Parsi" and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" are doing their best to get more signatures. Parsi Volunteers have been engaged. They are sent to Parsi Chawls! They wait on you at various stations! And worst of all, *boys of even ten and twelve years are made to sign the Requisition!* If this is not true, let Sir Jamsetjee ascertain it from the Principal of his school, and refute this statement. What do you say, Mr. Director? Is this a communal Address? Is this fairplay? Do you think that the Government will heighten the position of the Prince by the presentation of this official Address?

And, further, Mr. Director, do you know that the Trustees have no right to present this Address in the name of the community without convening its meeting and obtaining its sanction? If you are in doubt this, please look up the "Jame" and the "Kaiser-i" or interview their Editors Mr. Marzaban and Mr. Hirji Behedin; and you will find, that *the Trustees' action is arbitrary and unconstitutional!* And, yet, how is it possible, Mr. Director, for a Government that lectures on Law and constitution, to recommend to the Prince the acceptance of an Address the *presentation of which is unconstitutional?* Can Government plead ignorance on the subject? Can they ignore all these public protests? If they do, the natural inference will be, that they do know that the address is official, that the address has it inspiration and its blessings, and that it will be an exhibition of its popularity! Will that be creditable for the Government of Sir George Lloyd?

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

At a public meeting in Allahabad presided over by Pundit Motilal Nehru who appealed for a complete boycott of the Prince's visit, the Karachi resolution was reaffirmed and a heap of foreign clothes burnt.

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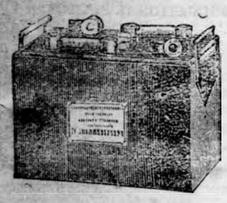

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MR. DEVADHAR & MALABAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucho has done well in calling public attention to the character of Mr. Deodhar's mission to Malabar. He made his appearance at a time when it was said that the authorities were throwing obstacles in the way of the Congress organisation administering relief. The Congress had men and money. The public have confidence in them and are prepared to supply them with the necessary funds. The workers are all local men, mostly "suspended Vakils" and non-cooperating students. There is no doubt that they are better able to cope with the situation. Why, then, did Mr. Deodhar go to Malabar? Who thought it necessary to pit him against the Congress? The answer is found in his attitude after his return from Malabar. Mr. U. Gopala Menon and I met him in Madras on his return. He owned that as he had placed himself unreservedly in the hands of the Collector's Relief Committee, he could not invite the Congress Relief Committee to cooperate with him. He added with great emphasis that Mr. E. F. Thomas, the present Collector of Malabar, is the "splendidest man he had met"!—Yours, etc.,

G. V. KRUPANIDHI.

Swarajya Office,
Madras, Oct. 29.

"MR. SASTRI'S SANITY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was greatly pained to see you devoting nearly two of your valued columns about Mr. Sastri and his recent fulminations. What is the use of wasting your time and trouble in trying to refute the constant perversions of our "Liberal" friends who, by the cajolery and blandishments of the British politicians and the conferment of honours and the "freedoms" of different cities—India excepted—have so completely lost their national pride and submerged themselves in the bureaucrats as to dance at their beck and call and sing the songs suited to each occasion at the dictation of the tin-gods at Whitehall and Simla? You, Sir, have taken too charitable a view of Mr. Sastri's sanity when you were trying to defend him by saying that the outburst must have been due to his being out of touch with the present national feelings of the people. I can advance such a defence in the case of an Englishman, but I can conceive of such an argument being advanced in favour of an Indian, only if he is completely denationalised. What Mr. Sastri has said is said deliberately and astutely with the object of hoodwinking the people in England about the real state of affairs in India and justifying the existence of his "Liberal" party, whose creed in practice is vigorous opposition, to what their countrymen and the best interests of the country demand, in wholehearted cooperation with the bureaucracy. Fortunately for the country our politics are being purged of crookedness, dishonesty and misrepresentations and it is no longer possible for any one, to receive a welcome which the people are not prepared to give conscientiously.—Yours, etc.,

LOOKER-ON.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE,

"THE MAID OF MOUNTAINS."

The Bandman production of "The Maid of the Mountains" is very good. Perhaps those of us who saw the original London production at Dalys might be inclined to be a little critical on these particular occasions when one of our favourite musical plays is presented to us again by a repertoire company. At all events the delightful music of "The Maid of the Mountains" bringing back with it hosts of pleasant remembrances will ever retain its warm corner in our hearts.

Act one:—The robbers' retreat in the mountains appeared to retain some of the wonderful picturesque effects of the original production. Acts two and three seemed to me to be somewhat bare in scenic surroundings. No doubt, the difficulties faced by even the best of repertoire companies in staging a great number of elaborate productions are felt considerably in this respect.

The two performances of "The Maid of the Mountains" on Tuesday and Wednesday, to say the least, were received enthusiastically. As Teresa the Maid, Dora Dolaro impressed us very much with her sincere interpretation of the role made famous by Jose Collins.

Dora Dolaro possesses a wonderful voice of rare sweetness, and perhaps on that account is it possible for her to do complete justice to the part. Were we to say the Bandman production of "The Maid of the Mountains" proved a personal triumph for Dora Dolaro we should probably be voicing the opinion of many Eric Masters as Baldasarre carried off the part very well.

Jerry Verno as Crumpet, and Jack Crichton as Tonio, proved once again how popular these two members of the Company are.

Dolly Prince as Vittoria was exceedingly good. Grace Barry as Angela, quite a small part to play with very little to do except hold a red rose charmingly, and last but not least, Dan Mansfield as the General, who succeeded in creating a very decided atmosphere of amusement. This is of course quite usual when Dan occupies the boards, and we like his personality, and his way.

We are not likely to grow tired of the music of "The Maid of the Mountains" for some considerable time yet, and another performance or two before the close of the Bandman season will be welcome.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

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Office of the Chemical Analyser to Government,
Bombay 26 September 1914.

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(Sd) W. H. Dickinson M. B., F. I. C,
Major, I. M. S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
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(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P. S., F, R. M. S.,
Analyst,

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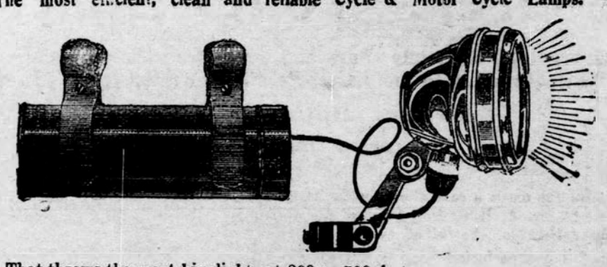

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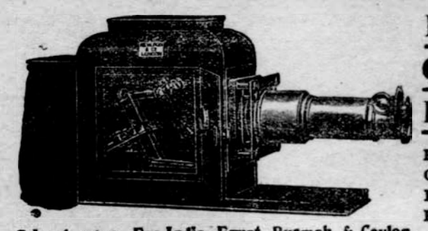

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